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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 38--81st Congress

Chapter 49---1st Session

H. R. 2101

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 38

DISASTER LOANS. H. R. 2101 abolishes Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation; transfers its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture and authorizes the Secretary to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where he finds that a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 2101

- January 27, 1949 H. J. Res. 114 was introduced by Rep. Barrett and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill)
- February 2, 1949 H. R. 2101 was introduced by Rep. Granger and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
- H. R. 2154 was introduced by Rep. White and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
- February 10, 1949 S. 913 was introduced by Senators O'Mahoney and Hunt and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced. (Companion bill)
- February 12, 1949 Hearings: House Agriculture Comm. Held but not printed. Resume of hearings.
- February 17, 1949 House Committee reported H. R. 2101 without amendment. House Report 142. Print of the bill as reported.
- House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 110 for the consideration of H. R. 2101. House Report 145. Print of the Resolution.
- February 21, 1949 House debated and passed H. R. 2101 as reported.
- Authorizes PACO to use (from its revolving fund) such sums as may be necessary to make such loans or advances, and not to exceed \$750,000 for administrative expenses (pp. 1482-93). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Hall, N. Y. to strike out "forces of nature" and insert "storms, tornadoes, floods, drought, earthquakes, or other forces of nature" (pp. 1489-90). Also rejected 15-52, an amendment by Rep. Macdsworth, N. Y., to strike out "economic emergency" and insert "economic hardship arising from such disaster" (pp. 1490-93).

February 22, 1949 Print of H. R. 2101 as referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

February 24, 1949 Hearings: Senate Committee. Held but not printed. Resure of hearings.

March 1, 1949 Senate Committee reported H. R. 2101 with amendments. Senate Report 89. Print of the bill as reported.

Senate Committee substituted the language of S. 913 as amendment to H. R. 2101. Before substituting the language of S. 913, it was amended by striking out any reference to loans in an economic emergency.

March 18, 1949 Senate debated and passed H. R. 2101 with amendments.

Senate Conferees appointed.

The Senate agreed to the version as reported by the Senate Committee, except that one sentence was amended by adding the word "general" so that it reads as follows: "Such loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such general terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe for such area or region." The Senate version strikes out the House provision for loans in connection with an economic emergency. The House version would not abolish RACC as an agency.

March 24, 1949 House Conferees appointed.

March 29, 1949 House received the Conference Report. House Report 333.

As reported from conference, the bill abolishes the RACC; transfers its functions to the Secretary of Agric; and authorizes the Secretary to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where he finds that a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources. This is the version of the bill as it had been passed by the Senate.

March 31, 1949 House agreed to the Conference Report.

April 1, 1949 Senate agreed to the Conference Report.

April 6, 1949 Approved. Public Law 38.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 114

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 27, 1949

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming introduced the following joint resolution; which
was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster loans, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secre-
4 tary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural
5 Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to
6 enter any area or region where the forces of nature have
7 caused an agricultural production disaster and make loans
8 or advances to farmers and stockmen in conformity with the
9 provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and

1 Construction Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C.
2 1148) ; and the Corporation is authorized to utilize from the
3 revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit
4 Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a) such sums as may be
5 necessary to make such loans or advances and for administra-
6 tive expenses (not exceeding \$250,000) of the Corporation
7 and the Farm Credit Administration in connection with such
8 loans and advances which amount may be combined for
9 accounting purposes with the administrative expense items
10 made available to the Corporation and the Farm Credit
11 Administration under the heading "Regional Agricultural
12 Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia",
13 in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act of 1949
14 (62 Stat. 1183).

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster loans, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming

JANUARY 27, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

81st CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 2101

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 2, 1949

Mr. GRANGER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secre-
4 tary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural
5 Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to
6 enter any area or region where the forces of nature have
7 caused an agricultural production disaster or because of other
8 economic emergency and make loans or advances to farmers
9 and stockmen in conformity with the provisions of section
10 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of

1 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148) ; and the Cor-
2 poration is authorized to utilize from the revolving fund
3 created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12
4 U. S. C. 1148a) such sums as may be necessary to make
5 such loans or advances, and not to exceed \$750,000 for
6 administrative expenses of the Corporation and the Farm
7 Credit Administration in connection with such loans and
8 advances which amount may be combined for accounting
9 purposes with the administrative expense items made avail-
10 able to the Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration
11 under the heading "Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation
12 of Washington, District of Columbia", in the Government
13 Corporations Appropriation Act of 1949 (62 Stat. 1183).

A BILL

To authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GRANGER

FEBRUARY 2, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2154

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 2, 1949

Mr. WHITE of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the
4 Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional
5 Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District
6 of Columbia, to enter any area or region where the
7 forces of nature have caused an agricultural production
8 disaster or because of other economic emergency and make
9 loans or advances to farmers and stockmen in conformity
10 with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency

1 Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (title
2 12, U. S. C. 1148) ; and the Corporation is authorized
3 to utilize from the revolving fund created by section 84
4 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a) such
5 sums as may be necessary to make such loans or advances,
6 and not to exceed \$750,000 for administrative expenses
7 of the Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration
8 in connection with such loans and advances which amount
9 may be combined for accounting purposes with the ad-
10 ministrative expense items made available to the Corporation
11 and the Farm Credit Administration under the heading
12 "Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington,
13 District of Columbia", in the Government Corporations
14 Appropriation Act of 1949 (62 Stat. 1183).

A BILL

To authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHITE of California

FEBRUARY 2, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 913

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 10, 1949

Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. HUNT) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, and transfer its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain emergency and disaster loans, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That (a) there are hereby transferred to the Secre-
4 tary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the Secre-
5 tary) all the functions of the Regional Agricultural Credit
6 Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, includ-
7 ing but not limited to functions with respect to—

8 (1) loans to bona fide fur farmers as provided for

1 in the last proviso in the paragraph headed "Regional
2 Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District
3 of Columbia", in title II of the Government Corpora-
4 tions Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 860,
5 Eightieth Congress) ;

6 (2) loans under authorization by the Secretary for
7 the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Wash-
8 ington, District of Columbia, to reenter an area or
9 region where an economic emergency or production
10 disaster has occurred, as provided for in the proviso in
11 section 2 of the Department of Agriculture Appropria-
12 tion Act, 1949 (Public Law 712, Eightieth Congress) ;
13 and

14 (3) the liquidation of all other loans heretofore
15 made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation
16 of Washington, District of Columbia, and of all assets,
17 contracts, property, claims, rights, and liabilities relating
18 thereto.

19 (b) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary the
20 functions of the Farm Credit Administration and the Gov-
21 ernor thereof with respect to the Regional Agricultural Credit
22 Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia.

23 (c) The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of
24 Washington, District of Columbia, is hereby dissolved. The

1 Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel the outstanding cer-
2 tificates of stock of the Corporation.

3 (d) All assets, funds, contracts, property, claims, and
4 rights, all records, and all liabilities of the Corporation are
5 hereby transferred to the Secretary. The revolving fund
6 created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as
7 amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), shall be available to the
8 Secretary for the performance of the functions specified in
9 paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of the section, including
10 administrative expenses in connection therewith: *Provided*,
11 That for the fiscal year 1949 the limitations on the adminis-
12 trative expenses of the Corporation with respect to the said
13 functions shall be applicable to the Secretary.

14 (e) All personnel of the Corporation (excluding per-
15 sonnel of the Farm Credit Administration serving as directors
16 or officers of the Corporation), and such of the personnel
17 of the Farm Credit Administration as are engaged prin-
18 cipally in the work of the Corporation, shall be transferred
19 to the offices or agencies designated by the Secretary to
20 carry out the functions herein transferred, to the extent that
21 he determines that such personnel are qualified and necessary
22 therefor.

23 (f) The Secretary may carry out the functions herein
24 transferred and the authority conferred upon him by this

1 Act through such officers or agencies in or under the Depart-
2 ment of Agriculture as he may designate.

3 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is hereby authorized to make
4 loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose
5 in any area or region where he finds that an economic emer-
6 gency or a production disaster has caused a need for agricul-
7 tural credit not readily available from commercial banks, co-
8 operative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.
9 Such loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such
10 terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. The
11 Secretary may utilize the revolving fund created by section
12 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C.
13 1148a), for making such loans and for administrative ex-
14 penses in connection with such loans.

15 (b) The funds transferred to the Secretary under section
16 1 of this Act, and all sums received by the Secretary from
17 the liquidation of the assets, contracts, property, claims, and
18 rights transferred to him under section 1 of this Act, from
19 the liquidation of loans made under section 2 of this Act,
20 and from the liquidation of any other assets acquired with
21 funds from the said revolving fund shall be added to and
22 become a part of the said revolving fund; and the revolving
23 fund as so constituted shall remain available to the Secretary
24 only for the purposes specified in sections 1 (d) and 2 (a)
25 of this Act.

1 SEC. 3. (a) No suit or other judicial proceeding insti-
2 tuted by or against the Regional Agricultural Credit Corpora-
3 tion of Washington, District of Columbia, shall abate by
4 reason of this Act, but the Secretary may be substituted as
5 a party in place of the Corporation upon motion or petition
6 filed within six months after the effective date of this Act.

7 (b) This Act shall become effective ten days after its
8 enactment.

A BILL

To abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, and transfer its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain emergency and disaster loans, and for other purposes.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY and Mr. HUNT

FEBRUARY 10, 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Division of Legislative Reports

(Current administrative information only)

HEARINGS BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE ON DISASTERS (OFF TITLE ON JUNE 10, 1949, TO JUNE 11, 1949, ON JUNE 12, 1949).

Mr. Poage, Chairman, stated that the meeting was being held to discuss several bills, including one submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture.

George Fields, FIA, was the first witness. He explained that General Fleming, Assistant Secretary, had been designated as Coordinator of Federal activities in storm-stricken areas. Mr. Fields stated what the Government had done - allocation of \$950,000 of disaster funds, and use of equipment of Interior, Agriculture, and Army to clear highways, county roads, and private roads to reach livestock isolated by snow and storms. Mr. Fields stated that large accounts of credit will be needed to meet needs for replacing stock lost and for purchase of feed and that all Government lending facilities should be made available, since local credit cannot meet the situation.

Mr. Pooney, Associate Solicitor, U. S. D. I., explained credit facilities now available in the Department. He then explained, section by section, the Department's proposal to abolish RACC and transfer its functions and funds to the Secretary to extend emergency credit through any Department agency. During Mr. Pooney's explanation several times expressed objection to confusing any measure for storm relief with a reorganization proposal, and Rep. Poage said that, while it is obvious the Committee will not go along with the Department's proposal, the Department should have the opportunity of explaining

Philip Aylesworth, Secretary's Office, made a short statement relative to the bill and informed the Committee of the Department's recommendation that the 1948 flood-damage loan be extended and expanded to cover loans due to floods, droughts, and other natural calamities in 1948 and 1949.

Mr. O'Mahoney stated that he and Sen. Hunt had introduced the Department proposal in the Senate, and expressed the fear that possible debate over the reorganization feature might unduly delay the provision for disaster loans. He emphasized that speed is important.

Mr. Hunt made a short statement emphasizing Sen. O'Mahoney's comment.

Mr. Case suggested that the \$3,500 limit on a single FIA production loan be increased in some way so that new borrowers who had borrowed the limit might secure additional credit to protect their investment.

Mr. Wilson, of the Wool Growers Assn., and Mr. Bolen, of the Livestock Assn., spoke in favor of prompt action, and the latter said that the recent break in the livestock market would be an important factor in credit needs.

J. H. Lynch, B&F**

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STORM EMERGENCY LOANS FOR FARMERS

FEBRUARY 17, 1949.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2101]

The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

H. R. 2101 was considered by the committee simultaneously with two other similar bills, H. R. 2154 and House Joint Resolution 114. The purpose of all three bills is to enable the Department of Agriculture to provide immediate loan assistance to farmers of all types who have suffered from the effects of the unprecedented storm conditions throughout the western United States, although they all provide basic authority for meeting production disasters or other extraordinary economic emergency conditions anywhere in the United States.

Since the middle of December storms of unprecedented fury have swept, one after another, across the Western States from Washington to Nebraska, frequently extending as far south as California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Heavy snows have blocked roads in many areas and isolated livestock so that there have been significant direct losses in the livestock population. Extreme cold and high winds have accompanied the storms and have brought damage in areas not heavily touched by snow. At the time of this report, these conditions still persist throughout much of the area and the combined emergency efforts of the States, Federal, and private agencies are still being exerted to bring relief to humans and animals stranded or isolated by the storm.

In addition to the physical situation faced by the farmers in the affected area, many of them are now or soon will be confronted with an acute financial situation. The storm conditions and the cold have brought severe damage to crops, trees, and livestock. In many instances the necessity of buying additional quantities of feed or of taking other emergency measures to protect crops and animals has placed a tremendous and unusual financial strain on the farmers' resources.

Convincing testimony has been presented to the committee that in the situation now prevailing as a result of the storm the usual private and public sources of credit will be neither fluid enough nor adequate to meet the requirements of many farmers. There is an urgent and immediate need for credit to be made available to farmers in the affected area who cannot obtain from their present sources of credit the money they need for feed and other farm operations but who, with such financial assistance, will have a reasonable prospect of repaying their loans.

This bill will have the effect of removing certain restrictions on the funds of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation contained in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act and in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year and make available for immediate use the full amount of the revolving fund in the Treasury of the United States created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of June 16, 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), which at the present time amounts to approximately \$44,000,000.

It is not the purpose of this bill to nullify the provisions relating to fur farmers appearing in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act of 1949 (Public Law 860, 80th Cong.). In the event of a production disaster or economic emergency with respect to the fur-farming industry the Secretary could authorize the Corporation to make loans to fur farmers under the authority contained in this bill.

The Secretary of Agriculture in his report on this matter supported the principles and objectives of this bill. In conformity, however, with the position taken by the President in his message on the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1950, the Secretary recommended a substitute bill, the effect of which would be to abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation and transfer its functions and the capital-stock revolving fund to the Secretary of Agriculture for use in extending credit to farmers in the event of floods, droughts, blizzards, or other natural disasters.

The committee feels that the question of abolishing the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, an agency of the Department of Agriculture, and transferring all of its powers, functions, funds, and personnel to the Secretary is a matter that should be considered solely on its merits and at a time when the committee has sufficient time to consider fully the matter of departmental organization. In any event it was felt that it was not a matter which should be taken up at this time when the paramount consideration of the committee is to provide for immediate assistance in the form of credit to farmers in dire distress because of the unprecedented storms in the West.

In carrying out the authority provided in this bill the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation can act only at the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary may, if he deems it practicable, authorize and direct the Regional Agricultural Credit

Corporation to utilize other agencies, facilities, and personnel of the Department as its agents in carrying out the provisions of this bill.

The Secretary's report on this matter was submitted in connection with House Joint Resolution 114 (a similar bill). Following is the report in full:

FEBRUARY 9, 1949.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in response to your letter of February 5, 1949, requesting a report on House Joint Resolution 114, a joint resolution "to permit the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster loans, and for other purposes."

The joint resolution would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to enter any area or region where the forces of nature have caused an agricultural production disaster and make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen in conformity with the provisions of section 201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148); and it would authorize the Corporation to utilize, from the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), such sums as may be necessary to make such loans or advances and not to exceed \$250,000 for administrative expenses of the Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration in connection with such loans or advances.

This joint resolution would enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make available, through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, loans to farmers and stockmen in areas stricken by natural disaster. The joint resolution was designed primarily to make credit available to farmers and stockmen in the western range area where the recent snowstorms and extreme cold have caused widespread disaster to livestock and farm production; and similarly to make credit available to farmers in California and other areas of the Southwest where the recent freeze caused great damage to fruit and other crops. It is anticipated that many farmers and stockmen in these areas have suffered such heavy losses that they will be unable to obtain the credit they will need for rehabilitation and operating purposes from the normal credit sources. Under the joint resolution the emergency credit needed by such farmers and stockmen could be supplied by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation has basic authority under its organic law (sec. 201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, title 12, U. S. C. 1148) to make loans and advances to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration. In recent years, however, the authority of the Corporation to make loans has been curtailed by limitations in the annual Department of Agriculture appropriation acts.

Thus, section 2 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year (Public Law 712, 80th Cong.) provides in effect that the Corporation may make loans only (1) for the purpose of protecting the Secretary for or assisting in the collection of loans previously made, or (2) for use in and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are necessary because of economic emergencies or production disasters. The same section requires that all such loans shall carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment, and shall be accompanied by a certificate of refusal of the loan by a local bank or production credit association.

Section 2 of the Department of agriculture appropriation act contains a further proviso under which the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred and make loans therein under the provisions of section 201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932. The congressional proceedings indicate that this proviso was designed to enable the Corporation to establish a new loan program, if found necessary, in the Wenatchee, Wash., area where the Corporation had conducted a special loan program during the period 1941-46 for the rehabilitation of the fruit-growing industry in that area.

In addition, the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 860, 80th Cong.), authorized the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to undertake a special program of loans to fur farmers during a period of 5 years, the aggregate principal amount of which loans is not to exceed \$4,000,000 outstanding at any one time.

The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation now has about \$1,200,000 in current funds which can be supplemented by drawing on the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a). The total sum in the revolving fund is \$44,400,000, but the amount available to the Corporation from the revolving fund is presently limited to \$25,000,000 by the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949.

The amount of the Corporation's funds available for administrative expenses is limited by the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, to \$146,800, plus \$25,000 for the fur farm loan program. Of the \$146,800, the sum of \$100,000 is earmarked for administration of the loan program that might be established in the Wenatchee, Washington, area, and the remainder of \$46,800 was authorized for use in connection with the liquidation of outstanding loans made under previous programs. Thus, any new loan program under the joint resolution would require action by Congress authorizing the use of additional funds for administrative expenses.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 114), would authorize the use of not to exceed \$250,000 for administrative expenses in connection with loan programs thereunder. We believe this sum would be inadequate to carry out the loan programs contemplated. It is, of course, impossible at this time to estimate the number and volume of loans that may be needed. However, the stricken areas extend over some 14 States in five farm-credit districts. It is anticipated that in order to carry out the loan program effectively and expeditiously, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation would need to have a district office in each of the farm-credit districts serving the affected area. Each district office would be operated under the direction of the farm-credit district general agent and would require a staff of several well-qualified employees to pass on loan applications, prepare loan documents, and close loans. A number of per diem employees familiar with local conditions would be needed in each State to take applications and make inspections, and considerable travel would be involved. The disbursement and accounting functions would be performed in the Washington office and would necessitate additional funds. The best estimate we can make at this time is that \$750,000 would be needed for administrative expenses for the period March 1 to June 30, 1949. Accordingly, if this measure should be enacted, we recommend that the sum of \$250,000 authorized in the joint resolution for administrative expenses be increased to \$750,000.

While we are wholly sympathetic toward the objectives of House Joint Res. 114, we recommend that it be not enacted. Instead we submit herewith for your favorable consideration proposed legislation which, while accomplishing the objectives of House Joint Res. 114, would provide desirable legislation permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to meet emergency credit needs of farmers and stockmen throughout the country in cases of economic emergencies and production disasters.

In his message on the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1950 the President said (p. m51 of the printed budget) as follows:

"In order to simplify the Government-lending operations which assist agriculture, I recommend that the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation be abolished and that its functions and the capital-stock revolving fund be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. Under the proposed change, the Secretary could direct existing farm-credit agencies to draw upon the revolving fund to extend emergency credit to farmers in the event of floods, droughts, or other natural disasters."

Section 1 (a) would transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture all the functions of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C. including loans to bona fide fur farmers as provided in title II of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, loans occasioned by recent entry into an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred as provided for in the proviso in section 2 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, and the liquidation of all other loans heretofore made by the Corporation and all assets, contracts, property, claims, rights, and liabilities relating thereto. Section 1 (b) would transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture the functions of the Farm Credit Administration and the Governor thereof with respect to the Corporation.

Section 1 (c) would dissolve the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., and would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel the outstanding certificates of stock of the Corporation. Under section 1 (d) all assets, funds, contracts, property, claims and rights, all records and all liabilities of the Corporation would be transferred to the Secretary. This subsection would also provide that the revolving fund created by section 64 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, would be available to the Secretary for the performance of the functions specified in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section including administrative expenses in connection therewith, provided that for the fiscal year 1949, the limitations on the administrative expenses of the Corporation with respect to the said functions shall be applicable to the Secretary. This means merely that the limitations on the Corporation's administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1949 as set forth in Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, for loans to fur farmers for reentry into any area or region and for liquidation of outstanding loans shall be controlling on the Secretary in carrying out these functions.

Section 1 (e) of the proposed bill would provide that all personnel of the Corporation (excluding personnel of the Farm Credit Administration serving as directors or officers of the Corporation) and such of the personnel as are engaged principally in the work of the Corporation shall be transferred to the offices or agencies designated by the Secretary to carry out the functions transferred to the extent that he determines such personnel are qualified and necessary therefor. Under section 1 (f) the Secretary would be authorized to carry out the functions transferred and the authority conferred upon him by the proposed bill through such offices or agencies in or under the Department of Agriculture as he may designate.

Section 2 (a) of the proposed bill would authorize the Secretary to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where he finds that an economic emergency or a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from other sources. These loans would be at such rates of interest and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. This section would also provide that the Secretary may utilize the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, for making such loans and for administrative expenses in connection with such loans. Section 2 (b) would provide that the funds transferred to the Secretary under section 1 and all sums received by the Secretary from operations under the proposed bill shall be added to and become a part of the revolving fund and the revolving fund as so constituted shall remain available to the Secretary only for the purpose specified in section 1 (d) and 2 (a) of the proposed bill.

Section 3 (a) of the proposed bill would provide that no suit or other judicial proceeding instituted by or against the Corporation shall abate by reason of the bill but that the Secretary may be substituted as a part in place of the Corporation upon motion or petition filed within 6 months after the effective date. Section 3 (b) merely provides for the effective date 10 days after enactment.

As stated earlier in this report, the Corporation now has current funds amounting to about \$1,200,000 which would be transferred, and the revolving fund which would also be made available to the Secretary amounts to \$44,400,000. While it is not possible at this time to estimate the volume of loans that would be required to meet the credit needs of farmers and stockmen who have suffered production losses from recent and current storms and from other natural disasters, it is possible that the sums made available to the Secretary under this proposed legislation would be sufficient to supply credit not available from other sources.

We urge early and favorable consideration of the proposed legislation by your committee and by both Houses of Congress in order that this Department may be enabled to relieve the financial distress of farmers and ranchers resulting from the disastrous storms which have sorely affected the western part of our country.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary*.

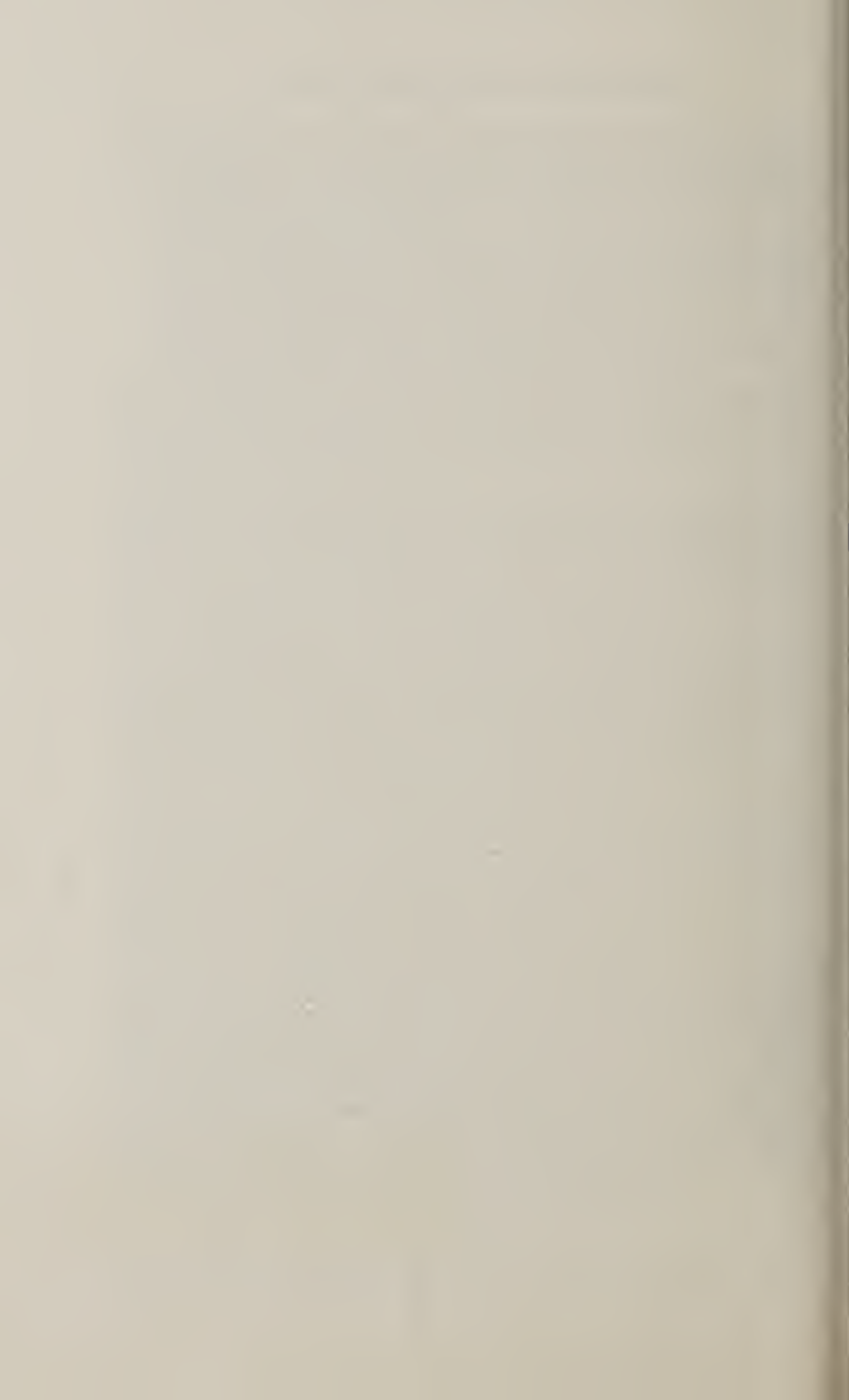
A BILL To abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., and transfer its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain emergency and disaster loans, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SEC. 1. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) all the functions of the Regional Agricultural

Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., including but not limited to functions with respect to—

- (1) Loans to bona fide fur farmers as provided for in the last proviso in the paragraph headed "Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C." in title II of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 860, 80th Congress).
 - (2) Loans under authorization by the Secretary for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred, as provided for in the proviso in section 2 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 712, 80th Congress), and
 - (3) The liquidation of all other loans heretofore made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., and of all assets, contracts, property, claims, rights, and liabilities relating thereto.
 - (b) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary the functions of the Farm Credit Administration and the Governor thereof with respect to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C.
 - (c) The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., is hereby dissolved. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel the outstanding certificates of stock of the Corporation.
 - (d) All assets, funds, contracts, property, claims, and rights, all records, and all liabilities of the Corporation are hereby transferred to the Secretary. The revolving fund created by section 54 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), shall be available to the Secretary for the performance of the functions specified in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of the section, including administrative expenses in connection therewith, provided that for the fiscal year 1949 the limitations on the administrative expenses of the Corporation with respect to the said functions shall be applicable to the Secretary.
 - (e) All personnel of the Corporation (excluding personnel of the Farm Credit Administration serving as directors or officers of the Corporation), and such of the personnel of the Farm Credit Administration as are engaged principally in the work of the Corporation, shall be transferred to the offices or agencies designated by the Secretary to carry out the functions herein transferred, to the extent that he determines that such personnel are qualified and necessary therefor.
 - (f) The Secretary may carry out the functions herein transferred and the authority conferred upon him by this Act through such officers or agencies in or under the Department of Agriculture as he may designate.
- SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is hereby authorized to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where he finds that an economic emergency or a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources. Such loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. The Secretary may utilize the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for making such loans and for administrative expenses in connection with such loans.
- (b) The funds transferred to the Secretary under section of this Act, and all sums received by the Secretary from the liquidation of the assets, contracts, property, claim, and rights transferred to him under section 1 of this Act, from the liquidation of loans made under section 2 of this Act, and from the liquidation of any other assets acquired with funds from the said revolving fund shall be added to and become a part of the said revolving fund; and the revolving fund as so constituted shall remain available to the Secretary only for the purposes specified in sections 1 (d) and 2 (a) of this Act.
- SEC. 3. (a) No suit or other judicial proceeding instituted by or against the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., shall abate by reason of this Act, but the Secretary may be substituted as a party in place of the Corporation upon motion or petition filed within six months after the effective date of this Act.
- (b) This Act shall become effective 10 days after its enactment.



81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2101

[Report No. 142]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 2, 1949

MR. GRANGER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 17, 1949

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secre-
4 tary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural
5 Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to
6 enter any area or region where the forces of nature have
7 caused an agricultural production disaster or because of other
8 economic emergency and make loans or advances to farmers
9 and stockmen in conformity with the provisions of section
10 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of
11 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148) ; and the Cor-

1 poration is authorized to utilize from the revolving fund
2 created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12
3 U. S. C. 1148a) such sums as may be necessary to make
4 such loans or advances, and not to exceed \$750,000 for
5 administrative expenses of the Corporation and the Farm
6 Credit Administration in connection with such loans and
7 advances which amount may be combined for accounting
8 purposes with the administrative expense items made avail-
9 able to the Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration
10 under the heading "Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation
11 of Washington, District of Columbia", in the Government
12 Corporations Appropriation Act of 1949 (62 Stat. 1183).

81ST CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2101

[Report No. 142]

A BILL

To authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GRANGER

FEBRUARY 2, 1949

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 17, 1949

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

House Calendar No. 14

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 110

[Report No. 145]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 17, 1949

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve
3 itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State
4 of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2101)
5 to authorize the regional Agricultural Credit Corporation
6 of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain dis-
7 aster or emergency loans and for other purposes. That after
8 general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and con-
9 tinue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and
10 controlled by the Chairman and ranking minority member
11 of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for
12 amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion

1 of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Com-
 2 mittee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such
 3 amendments as may have been adopted and the previous
 4 question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amend-
 5 ments thereto to final passage without intervening motion ex-
 6 cept one motion to recommit.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**H. RES. 110**

[Report No. 145]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of the bill
 (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agri-
 cultural Credit Corporation of Washington,
 District of Columbia, to make certain dis-
 aster or emergency loans, and for other pur-
 poses.

By Mr. LYLE

FEBRUARY 17, 1949

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
 printed

Two telegrams in the nature of petitions from Chief Risingsun, Richmond, Va., and Harold Molenkamp, of Denver, Colo., relating to assistance to Indians in the storm-stricken areas of the West; to the Committee on Appropriations.

The petition of Walter A. Smith, of Bell Gardens, Calif., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide sufficient funds for the operation of House bill 4044, Public Law 896, Eightieth Congress, to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to create a commission to make an inquiry and report with respect to war claims, and to provide for relief for internees in certain cases; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution adopted by the Portland Labor-Management Committee, of Portland, Oreg., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide funds for the McNary Dam project on the Columbia River (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations.

Petitions from Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin, of Indianapolis, Ind., and sundry other citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to repeal rent control; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Regina N. Bressler, New York, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to extend rent control; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Dr. J. R. Cooper, of New Castle, Pa., relating to the report of the Hoover Commission; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Petitions from E. E. Potter, of Louisville, Ky., and sundry other citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to broaden the provisions of the social-security law; to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of Herman Carlisle, of Springfield, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish the so-called nuisance excise taxes; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the eighteenth annual convention of the American Society of Travel Agents, Savannah, Ga., October 18-23, 1948, favoring repeal of the 15-percent passenger transportation tax; to the Committee on Finance.

A paper in the nature of a petition from the Liberal Party of the State of New York, signed by the chairman of the national legislative committee and the State executive director, relating to taxation and the budget; to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of William M. Spaulding, Jr., of Lebanon, Ky., relating to an interchange of Ambassadors with Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Carl B. Humphrey, director, the U. S. A.-Morocco Trade Co., Casablanca, Morocco, relating to aid to American business and the independence of Morocco (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The petition of Luther Parker, of Santa Cruz, Calif., praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize the defense forces to go into instant action to repulse any enemy attack without waiting for a formal declaration of war; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolutions adopted by the City Council of the City of Scranton, Pa., the Board of Aldermen of the City of Chelsea, Mass., and the Board of Trustees of the City of Cicero, Ill., favoring the enactment of legislation proclaiming October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the annual meeting of the National Lutheran Council, New York, N. Y., relating to the admission of displaced persons into the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Ann Fetting, national president, Blue Star Mothers of America, Smiths Creek, Mich., praying for the enactment of the so-called charter bill for that organization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by a conference of 400 civic leaders and representatives of groups and organizations of Greenwich, Village, N. Y., favoring the enactment of the so-called civil rights legislation pending in Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Petitions from Mary McCaffrey, of Beacon, N. Y., and sundry others citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of the so-called McGrath-Johnson education bill; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Petitions from Marquise Kidd, of Arcadia, Calif., and sundry other citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to repeal the so-called Taft-Hartley labor law; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Memorials from R. Lee Ashton, of Rolla, Mo., and sundry other citizens of the United States, remonstrating against the repeal of the so-called Taft-Hartley labor law; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A letter in the nature of a petition from John H. Davis, executive secretary, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Washington, D. C., enclosing a statement of that council relating to the revision of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Two telegrams in the nature of petitions from Joseph A. Getzow, president, Marion Manufacturing Co., of Lebanon, Ky., and George Keuhnlein, president, and Sal F. Crivelli, recording secretary, executive committee of the Machinists Nonpartisan Political League, Long Island City, N. Y., relating to the establishment of minimum wages; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The petition of Gayle C. Norton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to include commissioned officers in the so-called GI bill of rights (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Local No. 4332, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Beaver Dam, Ky., signed by Geneva S. Williams, secretary, relating to pending legislation affecting postal clerks; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A letter in the nature of a petition from J. L. Galloway, of Peabody, Ky., relating to the schedule of postal money orders; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Dr. F. P. Kittrell, of Washington, D. C., and sundry other citizens of the United States, relating to cloture; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. MAYBANK:

A concurrent resolution of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation or take such action as will require and direct the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States to recede from its rulings and/or reverse its findings in which fresh agricultural commodities when washed and packaged become manufactured agricultural commodities and as such not entitled to exemption when carried in motor vehicles in interstate commerce

"Whereas the Interstate Commerce Commission on December 16, 1947, in case No. MC-107669, issued a ruling that fresh spinach because it was washed and packaged became a manufactured agricultural commodity and became removed from the exempt list as

provided for in section 203 (b) (6) of the act which provides inter alia as follows: 'Motor vehicles used in carrying property consisting of ordinary live stock, fish (including shell fish, or agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof) if such motor vehicles are not used in carrying other property or passengers, for compensation'; and

"Whereas it is essential that in areas in which farmers in South Carolina grow their products, that these products be washed, waxed, defuzzed, artificially dried, graded, packaged or undergo other marketing processes that do not basically change the raw product and a ruling taking them from the exempt list would not only be arbitrary, discriminatory and of financial loss to the farmers, but would also be contrary to the intent of Congress in providing for the exemptions in the Motor Carrier Act; and

"Whereas following the many protests the United States Department of Agriculture joined by national organizations, including the Farm Bureau, the Grange, Association of Fruit and Vegetable Growers, producers and others have intervened in the ruling; and

"Whereas there is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission the so-called Harwood case, known as Investigation for Determination of Exempted Agricultural Commodities Docket MC-C968 in which pending case an adverse ruling in line with the ruling set forth above in respect to spinach would create a situation of great financial hardship on all agricultural commodities grown and shipped by motor vehicle in the State of South Carolina: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, memorialized to enact such legislation or take such action as will require and direct the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States of America to recede from its rulings and/or reverse its findings in which fresh agricultural commodities when washed and packaged become manufactured agricultural commodities and as such not entitled to exemption when carried in motor vehicles in interstate commerce; be it further

"Resolved, That, copies of this resolution be forwarded to the South Carolina Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Hon. Charles F. Brannan, United States Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Charles B. Bowling, Chief, Transportation Rates and Service Division, Marketing Facilities Branch, United States Department of Agriculture; and the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States.

"In the house of representatives, Columbia, S. C., February 15, 1949."

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 6

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to make suitable appropriation for the care and support of needy and destitute Indians

"Whereas it appears from press reports and general information that there are in the United States thousands of Indians in needy and destitute circumstances and that the present unprecedented cold wave sweeping over the greater part of the United States has augmented this needy and destitute condition; and

"Whereas recent press reports show that 200 families, representing an estimated 1,000 members in the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma, are in need of welfare relief, previous allowance for this purpose having been exhausted: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-second Legislature of the State of Oklahoma (the House of Representatives concurring

therein), That the Congress of the United States be petitioned and memorialized to promptly make sufficient appropriation to provide food, clothing, fuel, and medicine for the thousands of needy and destitute Indians of the United States; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to each Member of the Oklahoma delegation in Congress.

"Adopted by the senate the 9th day of February 1949.

"Adopted by the house of representatives the 7th day of February 1949."

By Mr. MURRAY:

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"Senate Resolution 2

"Resolution to the Congress of the United States transmitted by the Senate of the State of Montana relative to housing legislation

"Whereas there is certain proposed housing legislation presently before the National Congress known respectively as H. R. 933 in the House of Representatives, and S. 138 in the United States Senate, designed by its sponsors to relieve housing shortages and to improve housing standards in the United States; and

"Whereas the above designated legislative matters incorporate therein—

"First, a provision for the expenditure of \$250,000,000 per year of Federal funds over the next 5 years, or a total of \$1,250,000,000, to be matched by municipalities with a sum of \$625,000,000 to a grand total of \$1,881,000,000, for slum clearance; and

"Second, a proposal for the erection of 1,000,000 public housing units over a 7-year period carrying a rental subsidy to occupants of \$445,000,000 per year for the next 40 years of the existence of said housing, obligating the Federal Treasury to spend a total of \$17,000,000,000; and

"Third, a proposal for an initial appropriation of \$250,000,000 for outright grants of \$1,000 to \$2,000 to individual farmers as a subsidy in the construction of farm homes, together with additional sums for architectural and engineering services; and

"Fourth, that the approximate total of these nonliquidative expenditures probably will exceed \$20,000,000,000; and

"Whereas it is the opinion of the members of the Senate of the State of Montana that a more equitable and more economical method of spending these sums for housing assistance should be substituted for the aforesaid described proposals, more suitable to the people of Montana, and particularly to the veterans, many of whom are still in dire need of suitable housing accommodations; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Montana, Thirty-first Legislative Assembly, That there be substituted legislative proposals in the Congress of the United States embodying—

"A subsidy of \$1,000 for the construction of any new home by any owner-occupant when matched by an equal amount in cash or other equivalent on any new home not exceeding \$7,000 in cost, exclusive of land; provided, Such home be constructed in accordance with the Minimum Construction Requirements of the Federal Housing Administration in locations conforming to the Administrative Regulations of the said Federal Housing Administration, and providing that the borrower in the event that a commitment for an FHA-insured loan is required in the construction or purchase of such home, meet the accepted standards for such borrowers incorporated in the mortgage risk pattern procedure of the said Federal Housing Administration; and further provided, That the

owner-occupants be prohibited from, by contract agreement or otherwise, reselling such homes at a higher price than the original cost less the \$1,000 subsidy except as the same may be adjusted from time to time for actual replacement cost increases as determined through Federal Housing Administration appraisal procedures; and be it further

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of the Senate of the State of Montana in transmitting this recommendation that the cost of such a program would not exceed the cost of the proposals above referred to now before the Congress by virtue of the fact that the total yearly volume of units within this price range would not exceed 300,000, involving a total yearly expenditure of \$300,000,000, and it is further the opinion of this body that this type of housing assistance is more in keeping with the American tradition of individual home ownership, and that the opportunity provided this large class of substantial citizens for moving into their own homes will release hundreds of thousands of existing older and still useful, satisfactory housing units for occupancy by those who require the low rentals that these properties afford."

By Mr. McGRATH (for himself and Mr. GREEN):

A resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"Resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to work for the passage of an amendment to the Federal minimum-wage law increasing the present hourly minimum rate to at least 75 cents an hour

"Whereas, the increasing high cost of living is one of the most pressing problems confronting our Nation; and

"Whereas suitable living environment, according to American ideals and standards, should be the portion of every American citizen: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby requested to insist upon and work for the passage of an amendment to the Federal minimum-wage law increasing the present hourly minimum rate to at least 75 cents an hour; and the secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States."

By Mr. MILLIKIN:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"House Joint Memorial 3

"Memorializing the Congress of the United States to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to assist local lending agencies in financing disaster-stricken livestock producers and feeders in the blizzard areas of the Western States

"Whereas unprecedented and widespread blizzards have recently wreaked disastrous losses on the livestock producers and feeders in the intermountain west to an extent and in an amount never before experienced; and

"Whereas the physical and financial losses suffered by such livestock operators in these storms of catastrophic proportions will seriously hamper, if not entirely preclude, the future operations on a practical basis of many livestock producers and feeders in this region, and will thus seriously affect the meat supply of this Nation for an indefinite period unless financial assistance is made available to them immediately; and

"Whereas the presently established banks and other livestock loaning agencies are fully staffed and prepared to service and pass upon the financial needs of these disaster-stricken

livestock producers and feeders: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the Senate concurring herein), That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby urged to enact such legislation as it deems necessary to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make its facilities available to the local banks and other lending agencies by way of guaranteeing loans to livestock producers and feeders to the extent of 90 percent of any such loans and budget advances made to them, the local lending agencies in turn to carry 10 percent of such commitments, and otherwise to assist and facilitate the services of such agencies in meeting the local requirements occasioned by the widespread and disastrous losses in the blizzard areas of the Western States; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and Congressmen representing the State of Colorado in the Congress of the United States."

By Mr. JENNER (for himself and Mr. CAPEHART):

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Concurrent House Resolution 1

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass, and the President of the United States to approve, if passed, the General Pulaski's Memorial Day resolution now pending in Congress

"Whereas a resolution providing for the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, is now pending in the present session of the United States Congress; and

"Whereas the 11th day of October, 1779, is the date in American history of the heroic death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, who died from wounds received on October 9, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Ga.; and

"Whereas the States of Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and other States of the Union, through legislative enactment designated October 11 of each year as General Pulaski's Memorial Day; and

"Whereas it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this day be commemorated with suitable patriotic and public exercises in observing and commemorating the heroic death of this great American hero of the Revolutionary War; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States of America has by legislative enactment designated October 11, 1929, October 11, 1931, October 11, 1932 to October 11, 1946 to be General Pulaski's Memorial Day, in the United States of America; therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-sixth Indiana General Assembly (the Senate concurring):

"SECTION 1. That we hereby memorialize and petition the Congress of the United States to pass, and the President of the United States to approve, if passed, the General Pulaski's Memorial Day resolution now pending in the United States Congress.

"SEC. 2. That certified copies of this resolution, properly authenticated, be sent forthwith by the clerk of the house to the President of the United States, the Vice President

mated that the subpoena power granted to the Committee on Education and Labor might be used to persecute labor. I believe the gentleman standing before the microphone [Mr. MADDEN] was a member of the Committee on Labor of the Seventy-ninth Congress, when a subcommittee was set up to determine the cause of labor disputes. I had the honor of being chairman of that committee. We had no subpoena power. We invited the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce to send representatives before the committee to testify, and they refused. They refused by saying, "You have enough testimony before your committee that has been accumulated over the years, and you do not need us to testify any more." If we had had the subpoena power, they could not have refused.

Mr. MADDEN. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor in appearing before the Committee on Rules stated that he did not intend to use the power given him under this resolution as it was used in the Eightieth Congress, that the hearings would be very limited, and that the expense involved would be about one-tenth of what it cost during the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH].

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I have yet received no requests for time on this side of the table and desire none for myself.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and nine Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors; the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 331, nays 4, not voting 98, as follows:

[Roll No. 20]

YEAS—331

Abernethy	Blackney	Burdick
Albert	Bland	Burke
Allen, Calif.	Blatnik	Burleson
Andersen	Bloom	Burnside
H. Carl	Boggs, Del.	Burton
Anderson, Calif.	Boggs, La.	Byrne, N. Y.
Andrews	Bolling	Byrnes, Wis.
Angell	Bolton, Md.	Camp
Arends	Bonner	Cannon
Aspinall	Bosone	Carlyle
Auchincloss	Boykin	Carroll
Barden	Bramblett	Case, N. J.
Baring	Breen	Case, S. Dak.
Barrett, Wyo.	Brehm	Cavalcante
Bates, Mass.	Brooks	Chatham
Battle	Brown, Ga.	Chelf
Beall	Brown, Ohio	Chesney
Beckworth	Buchanan	Chiperfield
Bishop	Buckley, Ill.	Chudoff

Church
Clevenger
Cole, Kans.
Colmer
Combs
Cooley
Cooper
Crawford
Crook
Crosser
Curtis
Dague
Davenport
Davis, Wis.
Dawson
Deane
Denton
D'Ewart
Dolliver
Dondero
Doughton
Doyle
Eaton
Eberharter
Elliott
Elston
Engle, Calif.
Evins
Fallon
Felghan
Fellows
Fenton
Fernandez
Fisher
Flood
Fogarty
Ford
Frazier
Fugate
Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
Gillette
Gilmer
Golden
Goodwin
Gordon
Gorski, Ill.
Gorski, N. Y.
Gossett
Graham
Granahan
Granger
Grant
Green
Gregory
Gross
Gwinn
Hale
Hall
Hall, Edwin Arthur
Hall, Leonard W.
Halleck
Harden
Hardy
Hare
Harris
Harrison
Harvey
Havener
Hays, Ark.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hedrick
Herlong
Herter
Heseltan
Hill
Hinshaw
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hollfield
Holmes
Hope
Horan
Howell
Huber
Hull
Irving
Jackson, Calif.
Jackson, Wash.

James
Javits
Jenlson
Jenkins
Jennings
Jensen
Johnson
Jones, Ala.
Jones, N. C.
Karsten
Kean
Kearns
Keating
Kee
Keefe
Kelley
Kennedy
Kerr
Kilburn
Kilday
King
Kilwan
Kruse
Kunkel
Larcade
LeCompte
Lemke
Lesinski
Lind
Lodge
Love
Lucas
Lyle
Lynch
McCarthy
McConnell
McCormack
McCulloch
McDonough
McGrath
McGregor
McGuire
McKinnon
McMillan, S. C.
McMillan, Ill.
McSweeney
Mack, Ill.
Mack, Wash.
Madden
Magee
Mahon
Mansfield
Marshall
Marshall
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Mass.
Mason
Meyer
Michener
Miller, Calif.
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Mills
Mitchell
Monroney
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Morton
Moulder
Multer
Murdock
Murray, Tenn.
Murray, Wis.
Nelson
Nicholson
Nixon
Noland
Norblad
Norrell
Norton
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Hara, Minn.
O'Neill
O'Sullivan
O'Toole
Passman
Patman
Patten
Perkins
Peterson
Pfeiffer
William L.

NAYS—4

Marcantonio

NOT VOTING—98

Durham
Hobbs

Abbitt
Addonizio
Allen, Ill.
Allen, La.

Andresen,
August H.
Bailey
Barrett, Pa.

Phillips, Calif.
Pickett
Plumley
Poage
Polk
Potter
Poulson
Preston
Price
Priest
Rabaut
Rains
Ramsay
Rankin
Redden
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees
Rhodes
Ribicoff
Rich
Richards
Rivers
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Mass.
Rooney
Sabath
Sadiak
Sadowski
St. George
Sanborn
Sasser
Scribner
Scudder
Shafer
Sheppard
Short
Sikes
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Sims
Smathers
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Va.
Smith, Wis.
Spence
Staggers
Stanley
Stefan
Stigler
Stockman
Sullivan
Sutton
Taber
Tackett
Talle
Teague
Thomas, Tex.
Thompson
Thornberry
Tollefson
Trimble
Underwood
Van Zandt
Vursell
Wadsworth
Wagner
Walsh
Walter
Welch, Calif.
Welch, Mo.
Werdel
Wheeler
Whitaker
White, Calif.
White, Idaho
Whitten
Whittington
Wier
Wigglesworth
Williams
Willis
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Okla.
Wilson, Tex.
Winstead
Withrow
Wolcott
Woodruff
Worley
Yates
Young

Biemiller
Bolton, Ohio
Bryson
Buckley, N. Y.
Bulwinkle
Canfield
Carnahan
Celler
Christopher
Clemente
Coffey
Cole, N. Y.
Corbett
Cotton
Coudert
Cox
Cunningham
Davies, N. Y.
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
DeGraffenried
Delaney
Dingell
Dollinger
Donohue
Douglas
Ellsworth
Engel, Mich.
Forand
Fulton

Furcolo
Gamble
Gore
Hagen
Hand
Hart
Heffernan
Hoffman, Mich.
Jacobs
Jonas
Jones, Mo.
Judd
Karst
Kearney
Keogh
Klein
Lane
Lanham
Latham
LeFevre
Lichtenwalter
Linehan
Macy
Merrow
Miles
Murphy
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Hara, Ill.
Pace
Patterson

Pfeiffer,
Joseph L.
Philbin
Phillips, Tenn.
Powell
Quinn
Regan
Riehlman
Rodino
Scott, Hardie
Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Secrest
Smith, Ohio
Somers
Steed
Tauriello
Taylor
Thomas, N. J.
Towe
Velde
Vinson
Vorys
Welchel
Wickersham
Wolverton
Wood
Woodhouse
Zablocki

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Tauriello with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Wolverton.
Mr. Furcolo with Mr. Velde.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Rodino with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Donohue with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
Mr. Addonizio with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Clemente with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Coudert.
Mr. Keough with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. deGraffenried with Mrs. Bolton of Ohio.
Mr. Forand with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Patterson.
Mrs. Douglas with Mr. Welch.
Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Macy.
Mr. Heffernan, with Mr. Lichtenwalter.
Mr. Quinn with Mr. Latham.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Hardie Scott.
Mr. Bennett of Florida with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Smith of Ohio.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE FREEDOM TRAIN

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 84) to provide for the acquisition and operation of the Freedom Train by the Archivist of the United States, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert: "That, as a means of focusing the attention of the American people on a re-examination of their heritage of freedom, fostering the preservation of their liberties, awakening their loyalty to the American tradition, and contributing to citizenship training, particularly of Americans of school

age, the Archivist of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to acquire the Freedom Train, and to operate the said train during the period ending July 5, 1951.

"Sec. 2. In carrying out the purposes of this joint resolution the Archivist is hereby authorized—

"(a) to enter into and carry out such agreements with such person or persons, natural or artificial, as may be necessary for the acquisition of the Freedom Train and its equipment, for its operation during the period ending July 5, 1951, and for the disposition of such train and equipment within 60 days after such date; and to make such expenditures, without regard to other provisions of law, as may be required to carry out such agreements;

"(b) to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as he deems advisable without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to secure services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed \$40 per diem for individuals; to accept services and facilities without compensation; and, with the consent of the head of any Government department or agency, to utilize or employ the services of personnel or facilities of any such department or agency, with or without reimbursement therefor;

"(c) to obtain printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919, as amended (40 Stat. 1270);

"(d) to purchase or contract for supplies or services (including printing and binding) without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;

"(e) to obtain and pay for comprehensive insurance coverage, as he may deem necessary, of other than Government property used in connection with the Freedom Train;

"(f) to acquire by gift, bequest, loan, or otherwise, personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the operation of the Freedom Train;

"(g) to cooperate with the governments of the several States and their political subdivisions in promoting the exhibition of the Freedom Train;

"(h) to pay per diem to personnel required to travel in connection with the operation or inspection of the train as follows: To civilian personnel at the maximum rate applicable under existing laws or regulations; to officer personnel of the armed services in accordance with section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of June 16, 1942, and regulations pertinent thereto; and to enlisted personnel of the armed services a military allowance in lieu of rations and quarters as provided in Executive Order No. 9871, as amended, and regulations pertinent thereto;

"(i) to pay in cash for any services, supplies, or equipment not exceeding \$50 in cost;

"(j) to purchase, print, mimeograph, multilith, photostat, or produce or reproduce in any known manner, pamphlets, brochures, facsimiles, or other material pertaining to the Freedom Train for free distribution or for sale, the proceeds of such sales to be paid into, administered, and expended as a part of the National Archives Trust Fund;

"(k) to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the operation of the Freedom Train.

"Sec. 3. The Secretary of Defense is hereby authorized and directed to provide a security detachment for the protection of the Freedom Train.

"Sec. 4. A commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the 'Freedom Train Commission,' to consist of the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, the Attorney General of the United States, the Librarian of Con-

gress, the Archivist of the United States, and five members to be appointed by the President. The members of the said Commission shall serve during the period the Freedom Train is in operation, and for 6 months thereafter. Such members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission. The Commission shall elect one of its members to serve as chairman.

"Sec. 5. The Commission shall advise on and consent to the plans and publicity formulated by the Archivist and submitted to it for exhibiting the Freedom Train, and with respect to its itinerary.

"Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, not to exceed \$2,500,000 for the period ending July 5, 1951."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the Senate amendment?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. There are only two minor changes made in the legislation by the Senate. One of the changes is that the House bill provided a limit on expenditures for the acquisition and operation of the Freedom Train of \$3,000,000. The Senate reduced that amount to \$2,500,000, a reduction of \$500,000.

The other is a minor one. The House bill, as passed by this body, provides that the Freedom Train Commission should give approval to all plans formulated by the Archivist for operation of the train. The bill passed by the other body provides that the Freedom Train Commission shall consent to the plans of the Archivist which means virtually the same as the language of the House bill. Those are the only two changes in the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Did the gentleman consult in the bringing up of the legislation today with the ranking minority member of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES]?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I have, and he agrees with me that we should agree to the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 17, on February 17, on page 1425 of the RECORD, in the fifth set of pairs, the name "Kenney" appears. It should be "KELLEY."

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KIRWAN (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Julius Krug, on February 2, 1949.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GWINN (at the request of Mr. WADSWORTH) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Hon. JOHN F. KENNEDY, in Salem, Mass.

Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Charles Brannon, in New York, on January 31, 1949.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 18 I am not recorded as having voted. I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by a gentleman from Fontanelle, Iowa.

AUTHORIZING REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION TO MAKE CERTAIN DISASTER OR EMERGENCY LOANS

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 110 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield half of that time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH]. I now yield myself such time as I may require.

This resolution makes in order the immediate consideration of H. R. 2101,

unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture. The primary purpose of H. R. 2101 is to remove certain restrictions now in effect on the use of funds of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation so that loans will be immediately available to the farmers and ranchers who have suffered and are suffering unprecedented hardships as the result of storms over a great portion of the Western States. The report of the Committee on Agriculture is an excellent one and, I think, reveals the necessity for this action. The people of that great section of our country have the heartfelt sympathy of every member of this House and we are anxious that every effort be made to assist them in every way possible.

(Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to use anything like the 30 minutes that have been yielded to me. The rule presented to us is the normal rule. I understand there is no opposition to the adoption of the rule. If the rule is adopted, I want to say, however, that I have a certain clarifying amendment to offer to the bill itself.

Mr. Speaker, there are no requests for time on this side and I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2101, with Mr. HAYS of Arkansas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], is recognized for 30 minutes; and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUBER].

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, the national winners in the second annual Voice of Democracy Contest for the best 5-minute broadcast scripts on the subject. Speak for Democracy, sponsored by the National Association of Broadcasters, the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Radio Manu-

facturers Association, as a feature of National Radio Week, are today visiting Washington and at this moment are guests in the House Chamber. I am especially proud that one of the winners, Richard Caves, hails from my home district. He is a resident of Everett, Ohio, is 17 years old and a senior at Bath high school.

I feel that we, as legislators, could profit by giving close examination and attention to the essays of these young men, and I take pride in inserting in the permanent RECORD of the Congress of the United States the prize winning essay of Richard Caves of Everett, Ohio:

The democracy of America has trod a difficult path. Through strife it came into its own and several times since 1775 blood has been spilled in its name. Democracy has stood its trial by fire but now it faces a new test—its trial by jury. Yes, democracy is on trial for its life. The courtroom is crowded, for interest in the case is high. In the box the jury listens intently. Chinese, French, Italians, Brazilians, Greeks, Indonesians, Americans, who will decide upon the fate of democracy.

The prosecutor is summing up his case now. The jurors hang upon his every word. He says that democracy is superficially fine, and idealistically perfect, but a certain human factor condemns it, for survival of the fittest, rather than cooperation, is still man's deepest instinct. To build the modern, mechanized, mass-production super state, there must be cooperation, and force must maintain it at all times.

Cooperation, not America's strikes and dickering. He goes on to say that the common people are incapable of governing. Rather there must be one ruler who can see the complexities of a modern civilization. So, he says, democracy is outmoded as a form of government. He concludes—how can a man help rule a million others when he cannot rule his own home?

Now, the spotlight switches to you—for you are the attorney for the defense. You are pleading for democracy—on trial for its life. You begin your case by saying that civilization is still a little more than cold steel and columns of figures. You call that little more "humanity." That is, there is something about man which entitles him to happiness and glory more personal than that of nations. Democracy is thus founded on man, the individual, rather than man, the machine.

Man, the individual, who lives where he wants to, does what he wants to, reads what he wants to. Man, the individual, who argues in the corner barber shop against his own government and wakes up in his own bed the next morning. Man, the individual, who through his chosen representatives, makes the laws he lives by. Perhaps man is not the perfect ruler of his nation's destiny, since man himself is not perfect.

It is folly to expect it. He is sometimes lazy in governing, sometimes lax, but his chosen representatives can, through the years, come up with the right answers quite regularly. For in a democracy one man's defects are canceled by another man's virtues, while totalitarianism magnifies one man's faults a million times over.

You've given the jury the facts on democracy, but there is still something they don't know about it—something you yourself cannot classify. Perhaps it's something in men's eyes—democracy buoys up a man's soul, democracy heals over old scars, covers up old wounds. It has moulded the dregs of bitter Europe into a new pattern of righteousness and faith in a flaming ideal.

Somehow, your case for the defense still lacks. You are facing an opponent who is a

realist, who puts different values on human life and human enterprise. So you put things real and tangible upon exhibit—great auto factories in Detroit, steel mills in Pittsburgh, rubber plants in Akron, planes in the sky, ships on the sea, coal mines, skyscrapers, the greatest in the world—monuments to democracy.

And though it is naught to take pride in, democracy has won two great wars. There is the realism and the idealism—the case now goes to the jury. If the jury listens carefully, you know the battle is won for democracy.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield briefly to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I am very proud of these boys, one of whom is Charles Kuralt, of the Central High School, of Charlotte, N. C. He is one of the winners. He is just 14 years old, and is son of the superintendent of welfare in our county. He has written a very interesting script, and I ask permission to extend it in the RECORD, and would like for the Members to read it. We are very proud of this young man in North Carolina, and I am especially so because he comes from my congressional district.

We, the people of the United States, the Constitution talking, the United States Constitution, bulwark of the greatest democracy on earth. We, the people, ruling ourselves, running the Government. We the people, 48 States, one Nation. We the people, thousands upon thousands of common men. We made this Nation—a land where anyone, anything, any idea can grow, unchained and free.

Great things have been said and written about this thing called democracy, but democracy is more than a written word or a spoken phrase. It is men created equal. Democracy is very evident. It is written in the faces of immigrants, the people who gave up homes in the old country to try out something new and wonderful. It is written in the very hills and plains that have produced men like Abraham Lincoln. It is written in our lives—our brothers and ourselves, growing up with a chance.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal. That they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—and freedom of thought and speech and from want and fear. Inalienable rights guaranteed in this democracy.

Inalienable right number one is life—something men have cherished from the beginning of the earth, a free life, unfettered by government interference. It's what Americans fought for at Lexington and Bunker Hill and New Guinea and the Solomons. But they were fighting for something more.

Something that we will call inalienable right number two—liberty. That's a big word in the American language—it's the first cousin of another big word—freedom. Liberty is guaranteed in America. It flourishes here as in no other country in the world. The unknown little man mounting to his soap box to speak his piece about how the country ought to be run. The editor of a small-town daily writing as he pleases, condemning or commending the administration freely. The little group of Mormons or Quakers or Jews worshipping God in their own way. The scientist free to search for truth, and the educator, free to teach it.

Liberty and freedom and democracy—big words in the language of a people. We take them for granted, they are ours. They build the third inalienable right championed by

Thomas Jefferson—the pursuit of happiness. People living everywhere, looking for a good life. People in little towns with funny names, people in the metropolis living beside the water or the highway, looking for a good life.

One people—all races, all stocks. Simple people, but easy to rile up if you talk about taking away their freedom. We know what freedom is in America, and democracy—don't tread on us. It's produced great men—this democratic government, this youngest of the earth's powers—great names like George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson, and F. D. R., and Babe Ruth. And in song and in prose, the men it has produced have expressed their views of the Nation's politics. James Russell Lowell called a democracy a place where every citizen has a chance and knows he has it.

Woodrow Wilson said he believed in democracy because it releases every one of man's power, and James Pike, putting it into the word of the Louisiana Negroes, said the same thing, in a different way.

"Freedom," he said, "is a patient word, as full of the Fourth of July as skyrockets and roman candles. Freedom is a word, a real showboat word, \$8 long and \$4 wide."

And so that is my case—I give you democracy—not a word, not essentially a type of government. It is warm rain on Georgia, sun shining on Key West. It's wind blowing over a Texas prairie, snow-capped Massachusetts' hills, the sound coming up from the streets of Manhattan, waves roaring in on California's coast. The names of Michigan and Maryland, of Virginia and Rhode Island and North Carolina. Covered wagons rolled West, with democracy for a dream.

Democracy is a way of life, a living thing, a human thing comprised of muscles and heart and soul. I speak for democracy, and men who are free and men who yearn to be free speak with me.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield briefly to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY].

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I join with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUBER] and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] in congratulating the sponsors of this very fine contest.

I wish especially to congratulate Mr. Kerron Johnson, a student at the Wilson High School, in St. Paul, Minn., one of the four winners in this contest.

When we get back in the House I shall ask unanimous consent to extend Mr. Johnson's script in the Appendix.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield briefly to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, one of the winners of the Nation-wide contest "Voice of Democracy" comes from the congressional district which I have the honor to represent. I refer to George Morgan, Jr., of Hutchinson, Kans.

I have had the pleasure of reading the script submitted by Mr. Morgan, and I shall, at a proper time, ask unanimous consent to have the same inserted in the Appendix of the Record.

I want to commend the National Association of Broadcasters and cooperating organizations for sponsoring this great contest which has, in my opinion, done much to stimulate interest in democracy and greater love for our country, and its form of government.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation

was established by Congress in 1932, with the broadest possible loaning powers. Under the act of July 21, 1932, establishing the RACC, it was authorized and empowered to make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen, the proceeds of which are to be used for an agricultural purpose—including crop production—or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of livestock, to charge such rates of interest or discount thereon as in their judgment are fair and equitable, subject to the approval of the Farm Credit Administration.

Note that the only limitation upon the loaning authority conferred by this statute, is that loans shall be made to farmers or stockmen, and that they shall be used for an agricultural purpose. Although this was recognized as an emergency-loan program, there was no requirement for certification that loans were not otherwise available to the applicants, nor was there any mention whatever in the statute of the type of security, if any, which should be obtained by the Government in making its loans.

Under this broad authority, more than \$331,000,000 was loaned to farmers throughout the United States for general agricultural purposes. By June 30, 1947, almost \$329,000,000 of these loans had been repaid, leaving at that date a net loss on this whole program of only eight-tenths of 1 percent of the money advanced.

The loan authority contained in this bill, H. R. 2101, restricts very sharply the authority contained in the basic RACC legislation. In contrast to the almost unlimited authority originally conferred, this bill limits the authority to make loans to areas or regions where the forces of nature have caused an agricultural disaster, and limits the loan recipients to farmers who have suffered such a production disaster or other economic emergency.

The loan program we are now authorizing will be administered by the same agency which made and collected the loans under the broad basic authority previously referred to. Some of the same men who directed that program will direct this one. It is reasonable to assume that the agency and the men which made loans under unlimited authority so carefully that all but eight-tenths of 1 percent of them have been repaid, will administer this emergency program with equal ability and prudence.

On the other hand, we are not proposing to set up here a hard-credit program. The farmers who have suffered the ravages of this winter's storms are, many of them, in a desperate situation. They need soft credit, the kind which the Government alone is in a position to extend and the kind which the RACC was established to extend and did extend for many years under its original loaning authority.

It would not be necessary for the Congress to pass this emergency bill at this time except for restrictions on the RACC loaning authority written into the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1948, which drastically limit purposes to which RACC funds could be put, and incorporated a restriction imposing conditions which would make it impos-

sible to give relief to the farmers in the storm areas under the present law.

Here is the condition imposed by the Agriculture Appropriation Act:

All loans and advances made pursuant to this section will carry the full personal liability of the borrower (shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment) and will be accompanied by a certificate of refusal of the loan or advance by a local bank or the production credit association serving the area.

The language in the appropriation act authorizes loans in "a specific area or region in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are necessary because of economic emergencies or production disasters."

All we have done in this legislation is to continue the same authorization for loans contained in the present act, and to remove the restrictions I have just read to you which would make it impossible to apply the program to the storm areas.

The amount involved in this bill is only about \$44,000,000. This may or may not be adequate to do the job and to meet what I consider to be the responsibility of the Federal Government for helping our fellow citizens in the storm areas. With the United States using billions of dollars to help the citizens of other countries who are faced with economic emergencies—an objective of which I thoroughly approve—it seems to me that we can afford to deal as generously with our own farmers as this bill proposes to do.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would like to bring to the attention of the House the fact that the most difficult period as far as we in the West are concerned is ahead of us. Of course, we have lost a lot of cattle and sheep so far, but we are going to have a disaster when the spring floods come and the snows which are in the hills start to flow down. This winter the frost has gotten down so deep that there is very little possibility of the ground taking any of the water off. This means that in practically every Western State there will be an emergency. I strongly urge that the bill introduced by the gentleman from Utah be enacted into law in time so that we can take care of our people out there.

Mr. GRANGER. I thank the gentlemen for his fine statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Utah five additional minutes.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. The purpose of this legislation is to help these farmers in the present emergency the same as we have done in the past in connection with floods, storms, earthquakes and so forth through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is it not?

Mr. GRANGER. That is right.

Mr. LEMKE. The result of this emergency is of the same nature. It is just excessive snow in the place of excessive rain or water.

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. Would this be made available to people who suffered a flood disaster and would it permit those individuals to participate in these loans?

Mr. GRANGER. I think it would. This present legislation narrows a little the authority the Secretary had under the original law but if a flood were great enough in character and widespread enough the Secretary could declare it was an area subject to relief under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. It strikes me that this disaster is not only local, it is Nationwide; it affects the price people will pay for food all over the country. Then, in addition to that, it is a manifestation of that unity that exists among all the people of this country. This is our common country and while I live down in a border State, adjoining the South where we do not have snows and ice like that, we are heartily in accord with the purpose of this resolution and I hope that it passes unanimously.

Mr. GRANGER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. O'KONSKI. So far mention has been made of excessive snow and rain. Likewise this bill could be made to apply, if it becomes law, to a drought-stricken area if that should prove to be a disaster?

Mr. GRANGER. It could if it were proven to be a disaster and the Secretary would so declare that it was in a disaster area; yes. I do not think there is anything complicated about this legislation, it served a good purpose in the last emergency and will do so in this one.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, just to keep the record straight, the history of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation in making these \$400,000,000 in loans has been very satisfactory. These loans have been paid back nearly in full and it was the only money I know of that Uncle Sam invested that he ever collected at that time.

The situation was changed a little during the war so far as these nonrecourse loans were concerned. They were made for a definite purpose. These soft loans

we hear about were made as a means of increasing production at that particular time. The reasoning behind that was that whereas the large operator might be able financially to take care of his own needs, we did have thousands upon thousands, if not millions, of small farm operators who were not in a credit position to extend their production on their farms. That is the reason those soft loans were made during that time, on which there has been some loss. But that has nothing to do with the over-all picture. That was the reason why the organization was criticized, because of the soft loans, even though the Congress itself authorized the nonrecourse loans to be made. If anyone is interested enough to look at the hearings and discussions here on the floor of the House at that time, he can see that it was understood that they were nonrecourse loans, and that they were being made under war conditions, not under normal conditions. Food production was increased.

The loans proposed at the present time under the bill introduced by our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Utah, the Honorable WALTER GRANGER, on the face of it are not going to be nonrecourse loans. They are going to be loans made with the expectation that the people will pay them back.

These disaster loans apply not only so far as this part of the United States is concerned that is suffering as a result of the weather conditions, snow and rain, and the floods that may go along with it, but I think it should be perfectly clear that this applies in districts that may be subjected to other hazards of nature, like droughts, that have a way of cropping up in certain sections of the country every year.

If you will notice in the report, a little mention is made of the fur-farming industry. This is the organization that is trying to do something, because those people found themselves in an emergency. When \$238,000,000 worth of furs were dumped on the fur market of this country in 1 year, 1946, you are liable to cause some dislocation in an industry like the fur industry. This organization today is in a position under this legislation to come to the aid of the fur farmers of this country and they have done so.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. O'KONSKI. The gentleman, coming from my State, knows of the acute drought situation in northern Wisconsin last year. I introduced legislation similar to this in the last session of Congress, but by the time the Department of Agriculture got to make any kind of a recommendation the special session adjourned and nothing was done.

Can I be reasonably assured that as a result of this bill I need not pursue the passage of my bill, that this will be adequate to extend so-called soft loans to the farmers in drought-stricken areas, if, after the Department of Agriculture makes an investigation, it finds that it meets the specifications of the bill? Am I correct in that assumption?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I would say yes, in direct answer to the gentleman's question. I rather doubt if the Secretary of Agriculture would like to have us say that it is a nonrecourse loan when it is made. To be fair I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that during the past few months in his district and all over the State of Wisconsin and many other places in the United States some attempt was made to take care of that drought situation in the allocation of millions of bushels of potatoes in those drought-stricken areas, which, regardless of the potato program, made it possible to feed thousands and thousands of head of cattle. It has been a great help to the people in those particular situations.

Mr. O'KONSKI. That is correct. It alleviated a very tragic situation.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I have received from 5 to 15 letters, from every one of the 38 counties in the district I represent in Nebraska on this problem of storm losses. There are more cattle in the fourth district of Nebraska than in any other district in the United States. These letters were in reply to my request, asking for answers to the following questions:

First. What is the present loss of livestock in your county?

Second. What is the anticipated future loss?

Third. Will financial assistance be needed from some Federal agency, or can the local banks carry the load?

I desire to sum up, briefly, some of the reactions from these letters.

All seemed agreed that the recent storms, beginning in November, and running up to the present time, have been the most severe the territory has ever had. Their over-all losses of livestock in the 38 counties to date, will be near 5 percent. There are some individual farmers who do not have available feed, or means of reaching it, which have suffered as much as 40 percent loss. The ranchers, who still had old Dobbin on the ranch, and used him instead of the modern tractors, were able to move feed to the cattle much easier than with the modern equipment. The hay that was piled up in windrows, was hard to reach. The rancher who had his hay stacked and was able to reach the feed had smaller losses.

There was a general feeling of satisfaction with the work that the Army and other Federal agencies did in opening the roads. If it had not been for the heavy equipment and assistance from this source, there would have been much heavier losses in livestock and perhaps additional loss of human lives. There was a general note of praise, good feeling, and hospitality toward the men doing this work.

The future losses will depend entirely on future weather conditions. The cattle have lost a tremendous amount of weight. Many are in weakened condi-

tion, and a wet, cold storm in March or early April could cause not only a big loss of cows, but a large reduction in the calf crop. It is necessary to feed heavy until grass comes.

There has been a general complaint that the cost of hay and feed has skyrocketed. The cost of hay ranges from 30 to 55 dollars a ton. In many instances it has been difficult to move the hay where it is most needed. Hay has been shipped from as far as Topeka, Kans. The freight rates and other costs naturally add to the expense to the rancher.

It was generally agreed that in most instances the local banks could carry the needed financing. A few letters indicated that the small operator, and the GI who was just getting started, might need some assistance at the Federal level. They felt the local banks might not be able to carry some of this group. These loans should only be made when a local bank is unable to handle the situation. The ranchers and farmers of Nebraska are rugged individualists. They generally solve their own problems at the local level.

Most of the farmers and ranchers were more concerned about the lowering of the price of their livestock and farm products. This has really hurt them far more than the loss from the storm. There is great concern about the price of agricultural products, for what affects the farm prices, affects all of us. It has been demonstrated many times, that when farm income falls, then the Nation's income falls by a ratio of \$7 to \$1 for agriculture. If this downward trend in prices of agricultural products continues, it will have a disastrous effect upon our national economy. It looks like the farmer, because of new wage increases, might even pay higher prices for farm machinery, shoes, clothing, and other things he must have. If this is true, he will certainly pull in his horns and not buy anything more than he absolutely needs.

Mr. Chairman, I am absolutely convinced that the decreased income to farmers means decreased business for every one of us. Even in prosperous times, there are limits to what the farm family, which is the largest consuming unit in America, can pay for taxes, labor, manufactured products, and other things he needs for his business.

Mr. Chairman, I understand the \$44,000,000 provided in this measure, does not call for additional appropriations—that the money is part of the old RACC funds. The evidence shows that the cattle and sheep losses were much heavier in Wyoming, Nevada, and Utah, and that some of the smaller ranchers are unable to get help at the local banks. It is for that reason I support this measure.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. GRANGER. I join with the gentleman in the commendation of the Army since they have been condemned here in Washington by some sources for the things that they have done. I join with him in saying that they have done a remarkable job. There would have been more distress and more disaster if the

Army had not moved in as vigorously as they did.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. That is absolutely right. I have had high praise from every section on the work that the Army did and also what individuals did by pitching in and helping.

They did a great deal and if it had not been for them, there would have been much greater loss in livestock and even in human lives.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, the general purpose of this legislation is pretty well understood, I believe. The storm in the western States attracted national and even international attention. Some features of this measure, however, are broad enough to cover other disasters in farming sections. Last summer we had a drought in certain countries of western and northern Wisconsin. The gentleman from the Tenth District [Mr. O'Konski] has mentioned that disaster on the floor of the House. That drought continues to have its effect on the farmers who are largely engaged in dairying. In the two large districts where they suffered the drought, and in which there was an almost complete failure of the hay crop, there are probably several hundred thousand dairy cows. Ever since last August, the farmers have been buying hay at \$30 to \$40 a ton in order to carry the cows through to another season and keep up their production of milk. Unless something is done which will enable the dairymen to meet the situation, some of these farmers, at least, are going to have to sell off their cows and thus will reduce the output of the dairy products in that section of the State. I think certain counties in Minnesota are similarly affected.

This morning I received a telegram which sets forth the situation quite fully, so far as my own congressional district is concerned. I would like to read it into the RECORD. It is as follows:

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., February 19, 1949.
CONGRESSMAN MERLIN HULL,
Washington, D. C.

The Wisconsin Farmers' Union in annual convention at Eau Claire today, voted unanimously for a program which will enable farmers in drought-stricken counties of Wisconsin to borrow money to buy livestock feed to carry their stock through this winter. Said program to apply only to farmers who cannot get credit elsewhere. The situation is desperate and requires immediate attention because hundreds of farmers are running out of hay and credit and cannot borrow money from local banks or any other loaning agency, either public or private. The Farmers' Home Administration which serves this area is unable to relieve the situation because of insufficient funds.

WISCONSIN FARMERS' UNION.

That telegram sets forth the situation quite fully so far as that particular area is concerned.

I think it is time the Congress passed some general act of this kind, not only to relieve the storm-stricken districts of the West, but also to provide for other emergencies which may occur in the future. This bill is broad enough to give

the Secretary of Agriculture power to use his various departmental agencies for such relief purposes.

The farmers are not asking for gifts, and are not asking for grants. The sum totals of the loans which they would obtain are small compared to the relief which has been furnished to numerous foreign countries for relief from disaster, and which will never be repaid.

This bill should promptly pass and the credit facilities it provides for should be immediately made available.

(Mr. HULL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to have for the RECORD a definite understanding as to the coverage with reference to kinds of disaster and emergencies. I have the greatest sympathy, of course, for the tragic experience in the West to which apparently the greater part of this resolution is directed. Recently, as frequently happens to the South, the Southwest, and other sections of the country, there was a tragic and terrible tornado that struck my district in which some 56 people were killed and about 175 or more injured. In Warren, Ark., alone, several hundreds of houses were destroyed. In the outlying agricultural area a number of farm homes were destroyed and some people killed, and there were very tragic results. I wish to have the record clarified here as to whether this bill is broad enough to cover the tornado disaster too?

Mr. COOLEY. I assume that if the disaster affects farms or farming, it would be.

Mr. HARRIS. That is what I want to know; if it could be extended to the farmers in the county down in Louisiana, who suffered tragic loss because of the tornado and need help, then the Secretary of Agriculture could, after examining the experience, direct that certain funds be allocated to take care of that tragic loss?

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. HARRIS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the absolute necessity of their being some available relief to the farmers of my native State of California as a result of the most terrible recent freeze there, I filed in this House House Joint Resolution 155. It was almost identical in text with the bill today before us, H. R. 2101, and I received written communication from the administrative department concerned. So, I am very happy that our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] introduced H. R. 2101 and that it now appears that it should pass this Committee unanimously.

Freezing weather in Los Angeles County, Calif., and other counties in southern California, is literally almost

unheard of; so that I wish to urge to your attention and have the record speak clearly that it is the intention of the author of this bill and of the committee in charge thereof, to wit, the Agricultural Committee of this House, that the relief provided for in this bill—H. R. 2101—is also applicable to the needs of the citrus growers and farmers in southern California and also the cotton growers in California and all others engaged in agricultural production who have suffered disaster on account of the forces of nature having caused them to have disaster or emergency losses.

The report of the Committee on Agriculture itself, on page 1 thereof, in paragraph 2, calls attention to the fact that, "since the middle of December, storms of unprecedented fury have swept, one after another, across the Western States from Washington and Nebraska, frequently extending as far south as California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas."

This language, therefore, expressly includes the State of California.

And in paragraph 2, on page 2, the same report says:

There is an urgent and immediate need for credit to be made available to farmers in the affected area who cannot obtain from their present sources of credit the money they need for feed and other farm operations; but who, with such financial assistance, will have a reasonable prospect of repaying their loans.

Then on page 3, in the letter dated February 9, 1949, to the distinguished chairman of our Committee on Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in part, said:

The joint resolution would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to enter any area or region where the forces of nature have caused an agricultural production disaster and make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen. * * *

This joint resolution would enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make available, through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, loans to farmers and stockmen in areas stricken by natural disaster. The joint resolution was designed primarily to make credit available to farmers and stockmen in the western range area * * * and similarly to make credit available to farmers in California and other areas of the Southwest where the recent freeze caused great damage to fruit and other crops.

Therefore, I take it that there is no contradiction of my statement that it is the intention of Congress that the farmers in California, where there has been this great, disastrous damage from the recent freeze, shall be also included in the group who shall have the right and opportunity to make application, so far as they may desire, and can prove their need to be benefited by the terms of this beneficial bill.

The history of all such beneficial legislation to the people of our country where disaster has held sway from the forces of nature proves that almost 100 percent of such loans are, in time, repaid.

While, naturally, it is to be hoped that the results of the freeze in California are not nearly as extensive as it first appeared, it is, nevertheless, imperative

that, to the extent to which Federal assistance and aid may be required, such Federal aid and assistance shall be available to California farmers deserving and needing the same in like manner as Federal aid and assistance is available to farmers or stockmen in any other State suffering disaster from the forces of nature. I feel sure that the farmers of California engaged in citrus culture or any other agricultural pursuit will not ask Federal aid and assistance except in dire need and as a last resort. No doubt the State of California itself will make some reasonable aid available at the earliest possible date; but it is good to have this buttress of additional resources, for those in need, available.

Immediately after the disaster I was appointed one of a subcommittee of the California delegation, in a caucus, to look into the subject matter of ways and means in which the Federal Government might logically and legally assist if the need arose. And this subcommittee of the California delegation, of which I am a member, was immediately active and continuously active in the premises. I immediately got in touch with sources of information in my native State and am pleased to say that my present report is that probably the damage from the disastrous freeze to citrus and other California crops will not be as extensive as previously estimated. However, the nature of the citrus crop and industry is such that the total damage cannot be ascertained, in all likelihood, for many months or even longer.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad this bill is up for consideration today. I favor it, but I am afraid it does not go far enough, because following this terrible snow disaster in the Middle West and other States the danger of flood is at their doorstep right now. This bill will be of inestimable value to feeders in my district who have lost all the way from \$50 to \$100 per head in the price of their livestock.

The purpose of this bill is to enable the Department of Agriculture to provide immediate loan assistance to farmers of all types who have suffered from the effects of the unprecedented storm conditions throughout the western United States, as well as to provide basic authority for meeting production disasters or other extraordinary economic emergency conditions anywhere in the United States.

I also take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to read just a portion of one letter of many which I have received from people in my district who want me to tell the Congress how deeply they appreciate the assistance given them by the Army engineers in the hour of their great peril. This is a portion of one of many letters and it comes from the Reverend Charles J. Oborny, of Verdigre, Nebr. Verdigre is in the heart of the disaster area, in Knox County.

The Army boys are beginning to leave us after having done a wonderful piece of work in this community and throughout the entire blizzard stricken area. Their deeds will never be forgotten; for what they have done

to this community and elsewhere shall be passed on to the next generation as a grateful tribute to their inestimable services. They have saved many a life; not only human but also animal.

If it were not for the generous and prompt appropriations made by Congress and Senate, I just fear to think what would have happened to the Middle West. Each and every one in this community is very grateful to you for whatever you have done for them in the most critical situation of life and death.

I read this part of the letter, Mr. Chairman, to indicate to you that there is no reason for the criticism which has been heaped upon the Army engineers who have done such excellent work in the blizzard area.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I have just returned from Nebraska, and while the area which I have the honor to represent is not in the territory that has been affected the most severely, I want to say that the people resented greatly the criticism made against those of the Army who came in to help the people. They have done a good job, a job that could have been performed by no one else.

This measure before us today should pass. I shall support it as well as other measures to assist those people who have suffered so much. We are apt to have some severe floods and this Congress should take every step possible to lessen the efforts of such floods.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, I heard from both sides of the aisle here in this debate something about a soft loan. I have gone through every blizzard we ever had in the Northwest and three dustbowl periods; I have gone through it all and lived at the end of the old Texas cattle trail where the cattle started from Texas following the Civil War; I have been through it all. I suppose this Congress is doing all it can, but I do want the public to understand that we are not giving the stockmen of the West a windfall. If they get help they shall have to pay for it; they will have to go and make a loan and pay off the loan. Some newspaper accounts report that this Government is about to give the stockmen of the West a windfall or a gift, and that is absolutely untrue. We made those feed and seed loans here a few years ago and I was one of those who supported the President in that attitude. I was very proud to do so. But, you know, a lot of those farmers lost their farms. They have gone to the towns to work by the day, some of them are on relief, yet this Government has an army of collectors still after those old people to collect the seed loans. I wonder if that is one of the soft loans you were talking about this morning?

At one time Congress forgave the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to the extent of \$100,000,000 on the floor of this House and at that time I suggested we cancel some of these feed loans where the farmers had been chased off their farms and were living on relief. Do you know what happened to me? I

pretty nearly got chased out of this Chamber because I offered such a proposition. I think it is a good gesture on the part of the Government to make this money available, and that is all you are doing. You are making a certain amount of money available for those people to borrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not think the gentleman will ever be chased out of this Chamber by anyone who has a progressive mind, because he is one of the finest and one of the ablest and one of the most courageous forward-looking legislators I have ever served with. I am proud of the opportunity for the RECORD to show the high regard I have for the gentleman personally and as a legislator. I may say that on many, many dark occasions when I was leading the battle on this side, the gentleman, without regard to his party affiliation, was fighting shoulder to shoulder with me because he was fighting for the interest of the people. The gentleman always fights for the interest of the people.

Mr. BURDICK. I thank the gentleman for those kind words. I hope he outlives me.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this proposition. I would not oppose it. But I do want to say on behalf of the stockmen of my district that we are not asking for anything as a gift and I do not want the public to read in the papers that the Congress has given the stockmen all this money. You are not giving them anything. We will take care to pay it back. You say yourself that you have collected 98.2 percent of all loans you made. You expect to collect this, do you not?

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. I certainly expect the United States to collect the loans. As has been said here a time or two, these loans will be made under the same conditions as existed in the original act, which contemplated that the loans would be paid back. There might be security given for the loans or part security, and in other cases the personal note of the individual farmer will be taken. As the gentleman has said, and I do not think it has been mentioned before, this money is available. It is not contemplated that any additional appropriation will be made.

Mr. BURDICK. I think that is right. I just want to correct any impression that this Congress is going to give \$44,000,000 away. Of course, that is not very much. There was a time when I did not vote in this House at all unless there was a billion dollars involved. I want the country to understand that we are making money available to these stockmen to borrow. We are not giving them anything.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I listened with great interest to the speech of the gentleman from North Dakota, as I always listen to him with interest. I was also pleased with the remarks of our floor leader in regard to the gentleman's courage. If I were a good football player, as the gentleman himself was years ago, I would want him to run interference for me at any time I was carrying the ball. I too have noticed that the gentleman, regardless of party lines and the presence of this central aisle, has voted for the good of his people, and he has done so courageously. His reply to the floor leader that he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would outlive him reminds me of the famous words of Daniel Webster: "Late may you arrive in heaven."

This series of terrible storms has swept over the Mountain States and over the Great Plains region. It swept much farther south than many people realize, so that I know what I am talking about so far as damage done in my own particular State is concerned, which is ordinarily a State of sunshine. Sheep, cattle, and other livestock have been killed. I have listened to several questions being asked as to whether this relief bill applies to other calamities which cut down on agricultural production. It has been explained that it does. The citrus crop has been ruined.

I had a question put to me recently concerning not only sheep and cattle that perished in the snow and blizzards but that wildlife perished too. Deer, elk, and even buffalo died in those storms. I presume there is no provision made whereby we can restock the ranges with wildlife. I wish there were some way of doing that as do the friends of wildlife out in my part of the country.

Mr. Chairman, I favor the pending legislation, and I will be glad to give it my full support.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, we are now in the eighth week of the most devastating series of storms in recorded history of the Western States. The weather has been below zero most of the time, sometimes as much as 40 degrees below zero. We have had terrific winds which caused ground blizzards that closed the roads and trails as quickly as they were opened.

The statement has been made that in some areas the livestock loss has been 5 percent. That may be true. The information I have from the State of Wyoming is that the loss will be considerably in excess of that. I may say that 5 percent is our normal winter loss, and I cannot conceive that after a period of nearly 2 months of subzero weather, with 40 to 60 inches of snow that the

loss would be only a normal winter loss. My guess is that the loss will be between 15 and 20 percent.

You cannot tell what the loss is going to be today because the cattle and the sheep are in such a weakened condition that there will be continual losses up until the green grass comes. There will be a terrific cut in the calf crop and in the lamb crop, and we are going to lose many of the cattle and sheep that are alive today.

In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, this loan will be repaid in full by the stockmen of the West. The RACC loaned several million dollars in Wyoming some 20 years ago, and every dollar with interest was repaid.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that the whole country has a stake in this piece of legislation. Out in the West, we are the people that produce the feeder stock that go into the feed lots of the corn belt where the cattle and the lambs are fattened to produce the meat for this country.

We have had terrific losses. Some of the people in my country have incurred so much expense that many of the loans are no longer bankable. The stockmen have had a great deal of difficulty in buying feed. The price of hay has gone up terrifically. It costs from \$45 to \$55 a ton laid down in town, and it is costing \$1 per ton per hour to get it delivered out to the ranches. Sometimes the cost of transportation from the railhead to the ranches is nearly as much as the feed costs in town. So you can see something about what the stockmen are up against.

Just to show you how terrific these storms have been let me tell you the Northwestern Railway, that serves my town, has had its trains in operation from the East on only three different days since January 1. The Union Pacific Railroad, whose main line runs through the southern part of Wyoming, and by the way one of the great transcontinental railroads of the country, has been tied up on two different occasions for nearly one solid week. So this certainly is a disaster. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I introduced House Joint Resolution 114 which was the first legislation of this character presented during this session of the Congress. The secretary made his report on this bill but the bill before us is practically the same as my own and I am pleased to support it.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. You are not only saving livestock, you are saving people, the farmers, and the livestock raisers.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That is true. The cattle and sheep that are involved in this area are the breeding stock. They are the livestock which produce the lambs and the calves which in the long run furnish much of the meat to the people of this country. But over and above that, Mr. Chairman, this bill will enable many of our people whose life savings have been jeopardized by the relentless storms of the last 2 months to

obtain loans to restock their herds and to continue their operations. Let it be clearly understood they want loans and not grants. They will repay every dollar. I hope this bill passes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, this measure has been rather fully discussed. Apparently it is urgently needed. The bill was unanimously reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, and I hope it will meet with the approval of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to enter any area or region where the forces of nature have caused an agricultural production disaster or because of other economic emergency and make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen in conformity with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148); and the Corporation is authorized to utilize from the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a) such sums as may be necessary to make such loans or advances, and not to exceed \$750,000 for administrative expenses of the Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration in connection with such loans and advances which amount may be combined for accounting purposes with the administrative expense items made available to the Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration under the heading "Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C.," in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act of 1949 (62 Stat. 1183).

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL: On page 1, line 6, after the word "where", strike out the words "the forces of nature" and insert the words "storms, tornadoes, floods, drought, earthquakes, or other forces of nature."

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to say I am heartily in accord with this measure, because I think it should be approved unanimously by the House. It certainly is much needed legislation and ought to be passed at this time. However, I, for one, am not satisfied with the definition contained herein "the forces of nature."

In 1940, during the Seventy-sixth Congress, I introduced what was then known as the Hall-Hay bill which provided loans for drought-stricken farmers in upstate New York and the Northeast with which to purchase hay and fodder. Yet, when we went down to the Department of Agriculture, we were unable to get a fair definition from Henry Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture. Nobody in the Department of Agriculture wanted to recognize that drought was a necessary evil and should be dealt with.

Several of the gentlemen here have raised the point about drought. I, for one, want to emphasize the point that they have made. Certainly, we ought to have that included as a force of nature. I think we should take no chances. We ought to see that these various acts of nature are listed. It would be disastrous

indeed if the Department of Agriculture, or any of its subdivisions did not recognize that drought or flood or anyone of the other so-called disasters, which I have listed were not covered by the measure.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Is the gentleman in doubt as to whether or not a drought might not create an economic emergency?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman certainly is in doubt on the basis of the sad experience my section had from that disaster. The Department of Agriculture did not recognize it as an emergency in 1940. They might not again. Nothing in this bill says they have to. In line with what some of these gentlemen have said here today, they talk plenty about drought and they pointed out that drought may follow the serious storms which you have out in the Middle West.

Mr. COOLEY. May I point out there that floods may follow, but I have never heard the suggestion that drought might follow snowstorms.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Floods will follow storms, and droughts will follow in their wake eventually.

Mr. COOLEY. That is true, but I think it is clearly the purpose of the bill to cover the situation that the gentleman has in mind. I wonder how you can strengthen the bill by enumerating some of the forces of nature and then by inference excluding other forces of nature.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. If the gentleman has any further forces of nature which he wishes to list, I certainly would have no opposition to that.

Mr. COOLEY. We have listed all of the forces of nature.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I certainly want to see these included because tornadoes were mentioned here. Someone else suggested drought, and, again, someone referred to floods. It seems to me that these items ought to be listed. Certainly the Secretary of Agriculture in 1940 paid little attention to an equally serious situation which we had in the Northeast, where I had asked the Government to lend money for hay which should have been brought into the dairy farms of our section to take care of the tremendous drought that they were then suffering. The losses resulting from the 1939-40 drought were staggering.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. In line 6 we find these words "the force of nature." Does not the gentleman understand that those four words embrace all of the forces of nature?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Again my answer is, I might understand them, but it may not be convenient or suitable to the desires of some bureaucrat to understand them. We want to make sure they are included here. We have gone through droughts; we have gone through floods and tornadoes and earth-

quakes; there is no reason in the world why these disasters should not be listed specifically.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. Speaking as a lawyer, may I point out that it is a rule of construction that where you use a general term it is much more inclusive than where you enumerate specific items. And if, having enumerated the specific items, you fail to mention all the items, then it is deemed that those that have not been mentioned have been excluded. Therefore, you would weaken the bill and weaken the effect of it.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. To the contrary, I think it would strengthen it. These five disasters should be listed specifically so there can be no loophole to duck out on them. I hope that the committee will accept the amendment, because these words should certainly be included. I hope the amendment will be approved, because it will materially improve the bill and make it effective, which is what everybody wants.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think the language in the bill is very comprehensive and all-embracing. It refers to all of the forces of nature. The gentleman's amendment is calculated to limit the scope of the bill rather than to broaden it. I agree with the statement made by the distinguished jurist from my neighboring State of Tennessee, because all lawyers know there is a rule which holds that the expression of certain things is ordinarily understood to exclude other things. To limit it in the manner proposed would be rather unfortunate, because it is the purpose of the legislation, as I understand it, to include disasters and economic emergencies resulting from any force of nature.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. BURDICK. I think the gentleman's amendment would be clarified by putting after the words "the forces of nature" a shortage of hay in New York.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Is fire started by nature a force of nature?

Mr. COOLEY. I do not know. I leave it to the gentleman to decide, himself. I am not an expert on the forces of nature.

Mr. MURDOCK. If as the lawyers have said, the language of the amendment would be restrictive, then of course the Secretary of Agriculture could never consider fire started by natural forces as one of these calamities.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Does not the gentleman feel that, listing these various disasters will strengthen the bill from the standpoint of future reference to the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. COOLEY. No, I do not think it will strengthen it. I think the legislative history and certainly this discussion clearly indicates to the officials in the Department what we intend by the passage of this legislation.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Is it the gentleman's opinion that they will consider drought and tornado a force of nature?

Mr. COOLEY. If they are of such magnitude as to constitute a national disaster in the field of production, I would say certainly.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Who, in the gentleman's opinion, is qualified to pass judgment on that?

Mr. COOLEY. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with that responsibility.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. In my experience he did not pass favorable judgment on that.

Mr. COOLEY. I am sorry that the Secretary of Agriculture did not provide the gentleman with free freight on his hay.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Is not the word "emergency" here?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes; and "disaster."

Mr. HARRIS. So it would mean, regardless of the type of economic force that brings on the disaster.

Mr. COOLEY. Absolutely.

Mr. HARRIS. It is an emergency that brings it on regardless of the economic forces that bring it on; is not that true?

Mr. COOLEY. I think that is right.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. Most of us who have had some legal training understand the meaning of the phrase "act of God" in law, but here in this bill the phrase "force of nature" is used. Did the committee at the time they drafted this language have in mind what courts of law have decided as to the meaning of the phrase "act of God"? I can understand an act of God, but an act brought on by a force of nature seems to be rather confusing.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not believe that it is confusing. I think that the forces of nature are controlled by some act of God.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WADSWORTH: On page 1, line 7, after the word "disaster", strike out the remainder of the line; and on line 8 strike out the words "economic emergency" and insert "or an economic hardship arising from such disaster."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I want it distinctly understood that I do not offer this amendment as the result of the slightest hostility to the objective sought by this bill. I am in complete sympathy with that objective. I realize the

terrific damage that has been done and may still be done in the Mountain States, and may be done in any part of the Union at any time as the result of acts of nature.

The language which I desire to have clarified is found beginning in line 6:

That the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation may enter any area or region where the forces of nature have caused an agricultural production disaster—

So far so good—

or because of other economic emergency.

My suggestion is that the phrase "other economic emergency" goes far beyond anything that might be conceived as a disaster as the result of a force of nature. It is going to be almost impossible it seems to me for the Secretary of Agriculture or the administrator of this program to define what is meant by economic emergency. Economic emergency may overtake a region, or indeed a whole nation, although its origin has nothing to do with a disaster coming from an act of nature; it may come from war; it may come from changes in interior economic conditions having nothing to do with weather, or floods, or blizzards, or earthquakes, as has been suggested. My suggestion is that this bill be intended as an emergency measure to take care of these people—and they certainly are entitled to it—and that the language be changed so as to read: "or an economic hardship arising from such disaster."

That in itself would have a broad application, as one or two members have already stated in this disaster that has overtaken the Mountain States. The extent of the disaster may not be evident tomorrow or next month, or even in April; it cannot be measured really in that livestock region until the calf crop or the lamb crop has made its appearance. The danger to these people is not only in the fact that they have lost a good many adult animals, cows and ewes, but that as a result of that loss and as a result of weakening of the survivors in the breeding herds or flocks the calf crop will be exceedingly small. There is your greatest potential disaster, and the disaster comes from an act of nature, and its effect may be felt clear through next summer on into next autumn; because, unless we are very much mistaken the calf crop and the lamb crop are going to be very severely reduced, and that is the thing those people live on. So my amendment will not in any way prevent them from securing a loan to help tide themselves over the effect, the long-time effect, if you please, month after month, of these acts of nature; but it will make it clear that the Congress in passing this did not intend that it should apply to any economic emergency which might arise anywhere in the country at any time for other reasons completely different from these.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. If this amendment is not adopted it might be that some of this money which is designed to help the people who are suffering out there, as a result of this terrible disaster, might be diverted to something else.

Mr. WADSWORTH. We cannot tell; it depends on who is to interpret the meaning of the phrase "economic emergency" how far he will stretch that meaning. What we are really after is to meet the situation created by disasters caused by acts of nature, and I think my amendment will accomplish that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the basic act under which the RACC's have been operating contains even broader authority than is now contemplated, and there has been no abuse of the broad authority given to the agency. In the law as it exists today we have the very words "economic emergency or production disaster."

The gentleman's amendment would have the effect of striking that language from the law. We only refer to it in the bill now under consideration. There having been no abuse in the past, it is hardly reasonable to suspect that there will be abuse in the future.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WADSWORTH. May I remind the gentleman that the original law was passed in the midst of a Nation-wide depression. There was an economic emergency that had nothing to do with disasters caused by the forces of nature. Those laws were passed in the early thirties.

Mr. COOLEY. No. The original act was passed in 1932, but the language I refer to was added later.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It has been repeated since.

Mr. COOLEY. It was put in first in 1948 by the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Not for the purpose of meeting an emergency such as is intended to meet by this bill.

Mr. COOLEY. It states here:

Provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to enter any area or region when an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred in conformity with the provisions of section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It goes back to the act of 1932.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Which was passed under completely different circumstances. Since then, may I remind the gentleman, and I ask his pardon for interrupting him, the Congress has enacted a series of acts to protect agriculture from economic emergencies, notably the farm-support program and others. We tried to protect agriculture as best we could from economic emergencies. This bill is intended merely to protect those who suffer from a disaster caused by the forces of nature, and nothing else.

Mr. COOLEY. I think there is no difference between the construction the

gentleman places on it and the construction the committee places on it. The economic emergency we have in mind is an economic emergency with regard to production and resulting from some disaster following the forces of nature.

Mr. WADSWORTH. But you go beyond that.

Mr. COOLEY. We go beyond it to this extent, that here we have what we consider to be a disaster in a certain section of the country. When the snow subsides and the floodwaters roll down the valleys and a farmer's production is wiped out hundreds of miles from the snowstorm, he might have an economic emergency in the community in which he lives, and the Secretary, under this broad authority, can move in and make loans.

Mr. WADSWORTH. He can under my amendment also.

Mr. COOLEY. The economic emergency with which he might be dealing might have directly resulted from a national disaster up the river.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. That would apply in California as well. We had a snowstorm which was not comparable to the snowstorm in the Mountain States, nevertheless in California the disaster will be very great. The trees are still in the ground, but we will not know what the snowstorm has done to our citrus crop until the fruit trees begin to bear fruit. There is a place that will completely fit into this bill.

Mr. COOLEY. But if the gentleman's amendment is adopted, it will be difficult for the Secretary to determine that a situation which will exist in 90 days or 6 months from now may be attributable to the disaster.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Exactly, and we will not know in California until our trees bear fruit what the disaster has been.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I think we should all take pride in the record of the RACC. I think it is a very remarkable record. They were authorized to make these high-risk, very hazardous loans, always in an emergency, and though they have loaned a tremendous amount of money the losses were actually negligible. We are faced with another emergency which does not affect my section of the country, yet it is a national emergency. This money is not going to be thrown to the four winds, it is not going to be given away. We are not contemplating any grant. It is only loans. Our information is to the effect that the credit facilities in this immediate section of the country are inadequate at the present time to meet the unprecedented demand.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the issue that has been raised by the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York was one that

came up at the time this bill had a hearing before the Rules Committee. At that time there was a very real confusion of thought as to what the bill was actually intended for. The testimony was all directed toward the disasters that have been brought on by nature; but the moment this particular language was questioned, it was very obvious the intent of the Agriculture Committee wished to go far beyond the disasters caused by nature and to set up in this bill economic emergency relief measures entirely apart from the disasters brought on by nature. I think you can find it not only in the language that the gentleman from New York seeks to amend but also in the title of the bill where it is stated that this is a bill "to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes."

In other words, this is a dual-purpose bill, and I think we ought to be very clear as to what the intent of the Committee on Agriculture is.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not think there is any question about the fact that this is a dual-purpose bill. The thing I want to avoid and which I think the bill does avoid is the necessity of having the Secretary of Agriculture make a determination that the economic emergency with which he is dealing is related to a national disaster.

Mr. HERTER. Then very clearly the intent of this bill goes away beyond the testimony offered before the Rules Committee at the time the rule was requested.

The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, as the gentleman knows, is not staffed and is not functioning at the present time. It happens to have in reserve certain money, the \$44,000,000 to which the gentleman referred, all of which it seems to me ought to be made available for disaster relief purposes and not for economic relief purposes. I have nothing but sympathy for taking care of the situation, as has been outlined here today, but I think you are going to have infinite confusion the minute anybody is eligible to apply for a loan under this act as you have it drafted because of an economic emergency. The economic emergency may have brought about by his own mismanagement.

Mr. COOLEY. Oh, no.

Mr. HERTER. You have broadened the scope of the 1932 act here in the new language you put in.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman does not fully appreciate the breadth of this program. In other words, the Secretary is not to deal with an isolated farm or an isolated group of farmers in a particular small community, but it contemplates a wide area of such magnitude as to constitute a national disaster.

Mr. HERTER. I fully appreciate that. I am trying to help the gentleman make this amount of money go for that very

purpose and not be scattered over an entirely different area which is not really intended by this bill.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not think it will be scattered over a wide area. The purpose of this bill is to lift the restrictions placed upon the RACC functions and finances this Congress recently placed upon it. We have the \$44,000,000. We are trying to make it all available.

Mr. HERTER. Clearly this particular lending agency, which was initially created to take care of the economic emergency in 1932, and very properly so, and which had a fine record for recovery of the loans made, was put out of commission because the economic mission for which it had been created no longer existed. For the sake of convenience, to take care of this disaster, it is being revived. It is a matter of convenience to revive it, the shortest way of taking care of this immediate disaster which is facing a great many stock raisers and others who through the force of nature have been badly injured. What the gentleman is doing is also recreating it to take care of economic emergencies. That should not be the purpose for recreating it at the present time.

Mr. COOLEY. I thought the gentleman stated a moment ago that it was originally the purpose of the RACC to treat with an economic emergency rather than with a national disaster.

Mr. HERTER. That is quite true, but the economic emergency, the over-all national picture, having changed, this particular credit agency was no longer functioning. As the gentleman knows, it has no staff today. It should be recreated only for disaster purposes, and for that I have the utmost sympathy.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I am reluctant to oppose any amendment that might be proposed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] or that might be supported by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER], but it seems to me it would be unwise at this time to adopt this amendment. Of course, the effect of it, if adopted, would be just the same as striking out all the language referring to the economic emergency, because without question any consequence which might flow from a storm or a flood in the way of an economic difficulty would be covered by this bill, if it were within a reasonable time thereafter and could be traced to that cause.

The gentleman from Massachusetts stated that if we leave the language in the bill which is there now we would be broadening the act of 1932. We cannot broaden the act of 1932 because it is just as broad already as the English language can make it.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction there?

Mr. HOPE. Yes, I am certainly glad to be corrected.

Mr. HERTER. The gentleman said I stated it broadened the act. It does broaden the act of 1932 by bringing disaster relief into it. It does not broaden it from the point of view of the economic emergency for which the original act was intended.

Mr. HOPE. I am glad to have the gentleman's statement. However, I still believe that you could in no way broaden the 1932 act because it reads as follows:

Such corporations are authorized and empowered to make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen, the proceeds of which are to be used for an agricultural purpose (including crop production), or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of livestock.

I do not know how you could have language that would make the purpose of the loans any broader than that. So we are not broadening the original act but are providing now that where the Secretary of Agriculture finds that there is an area or region where the forces of nature have caused an agricultural production disaster or where, because of other economic emergency, loans or advances should be made, he may go into that region. He is still limited, of course, to going into regions where those situations exist, whereas under the original 1932 act he could have gone into every State of the Union and every county in every State and for any reason he saw fit.

The only reason this proposed legislation is necessary at all is that in the 1948 Department of Agriculture appropriation bill restrictions were put upon the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans under the provisions of the 1932 act. It was also provided in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act for 1949 that not more than \$25,000,000 should be available. What this bill does is to do away with those two restrictions. It makes the full \$44,000,000 that is now in the Treasury available, and it removes the restrictions upon loans which are contained in the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture. That is all that the language of the bill does in its present form.

It seems to me we are fully justified in leaving the language in the bill. While the primary purpose of the bill is to provide loans to meet situations caused by the forces of nature, there may be some economic situation which may arise in some region which should be relieved in this way.

I am afraid the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Massachusetts are confusing this with price-support programs. There is nothing in this bill that would justify any measures in the way of price support. These are to be loans, not to stabilize prices but to enable farmers to continue in the business of farming, to continue in production. If the record we have had in the past as to loans of this type continues, loans made under this bill will be practically all repaid, because over 98 percent of all the loans, amounting to over \$400,000,000, which were made under the original 1932 act have been repaid.

These will not be conventional loans. They cannot be handled by regular financial institutions. That does not mean they will be poor loans however. It simply means that they may have to be made on different terms and for longer periods of time than would normally be the case. If they are made wisely, as I think they will be, they will not only enable farmers to keep in production but

will be good loans from a repayment standpoint.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this language should be left in the bill. I realize the suggestions of the gentleman from New York come with a great deal of force, ordinarily; but in this particular instance, I think this law ought to be broad enough and I believe it is in view of the present language being in the bill, to cover insect infestations. For instance, out in the West we sometimes have disasters caused by harmful insects covering great areas. There cannot be anything more disastrous than to have green bugs eat up the wheat. There cannot be anything more disastrous than to have boll weevils and boll worms eat up the cotton. Those are by way of illustration. There are many economic emergencies that might be caused other than by forces of nature.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does not the gentleman believe that infestations of grasshoppers and these other insects would be a force of nature?

Mr. MORRIS. I am afraid they might not be so classified. Therefore, I think this clause ought to be left in because I think "forces of nature?" might be confined by some one interpreting the term, to windstorms and floods, lightning and things of that kind, and as the gentleman on my right, some few minutes ago, suggested, acts of God, or things called Acts of God, in law. I believe that such might alone be defined as forces of nature which would therefore leave out chinch bugs, boll weevils, green bugs, and some of these harmful insects. Quite often those insects out in the West become our greatest enemies and do more damage and destroy crops more completely than floods, windstorms and droughts.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. May I point out to the gentleman that the language we are now dealing with came into the law for the first time during the Eightieth Congress. Up until that time, as was pointed out by the gentleman from Kansas, the authority was just wide open and there was really no limitation placed upon it. But the language we are dealing with now was brought into the law in 1948 in the nature of a limitation. Certainly there is no reason for us to remove it now when it has been in the appropriation bill since that time. I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be defeated.

Mr. MORRIS. I hope so too, Mr. Chairman. I believe it will be dangerous for us to eliminate this language, and I really believe that those who might need it most might be deprived of the loan set-up here, should the language be removed. I believe that many agricultural disasters might occur in this nation which could not be honestly and truly classified as having been caused by a force of nature where we would be happy to make loans and relief available, yet we would

be powerless to do so should we remove this language.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to make any remarks on this bill nor on this particular amendment, but there are a few things which I believe we should emphasize before closing debate on this amendment.

First, we should consider why this bill is before us this afternoon. I know that several Members have given you the details concerning this most devastating and critical storm in all of the history of the West and Northwest. In the memory of no living person has such continued blizzards and subzero weather been recorded in the entire history of the west. It is a most critical catastrophe in any man's language.

In a little time I can give you a few of the details of that most terrible storm where people were within 300 yards of food and could not get to it; where they were close to water but it was impossible to find it. The storms did not stop as they usually do after 12 or 24 hours, but they continued. Storm followed storm, in regular cycles. It seems to me that on almost every week end, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, there was another blizzard reported in that territory. Certainly the farmer or the rancher or the producer of great flocks of sheep and cattle in this stricken area deserves attention from those who can assist him. Our hearts should go out to every one of them. Stock producers in this storm area find themselves in financial difficulties. Banks in some of these localities are loaning up to the limit—but additional financial assistance is needed. One producer testified before our committee that it took 10 cents per sheep a day for hay alone to feed a certain flock of sheep. If you have 3,000 to 10,000 head of sheep and are paying 10 cents per day to feed each sheep, I wonder how many days a Congressman's salary would supply the necessary feed. We must consider the type of farmers for whom we are asking this legislation. Here is a bill which says nothing about starting a man in the farming business. Here is a bill which says nothing about a farmer investing or going into some type of farming wherein he can make a great deal of money for himself. No. Here is a bill which says the Government of the United States shall make a constructive financial effort to ease the present burden off their backs. And why? So that they may continue on in the business that they have been in all their lives. The flocks of sheep that they have husbanded for years from which comes 70 percent of the wool produced in the United States. The cattle producers in a half dozen states, all are critically affected by this great storm or series of storms.

Mr. Chairman, the cattle and sheep producers of this stricken area are not requesting a single dime as a hand out, not a single penny for feed. But the funds they need are for financial assistance that allows them to refinance the farming or stock-growing operation of ranches they now own—business hard

hit by these continuous storms. This bill does exactly that.

The administrative features of this bill are the result of all the experience we have had in administering agricultural emergencies for the past 15 or 20 years. We have gotten away from the idea that we cannot put the responsibility on the Secretary of Agriculture. Let us remember this. Many Members on my side of the aisle have found fault because we could not put our finger on the person who was to blame for bad administrative policies. If this bill is not administered correctly we know immediately where to place the responsibility.

I am sure no one is going to talk about the need for the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. We discussed that from every angle in our committee, and decided that we did not need it and did not want it. Let us not be arguing over the meaning of words. Let us leave the language in the bill as it is and pass the bill as our committee presented it to you this afternoon. There should not be a single vote in opposition to this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

[Mr. CASE of South Dakota addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WADSWORTH) there were—ayes 15, noes 52.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments? [After a pause.] There being no further amendments, under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HAYS of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 110, he reported the same back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the previous question is ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. G. L. Nellis.

Mrs. DOUGLAS asked and was granted permission to extend her remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in five separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include the radio script written by Kerron Johnson, of St. Paul, Minn., one of the winners of the radio contest I Speak for Democracy.

Mr. HUBER (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein the radio script written by Richard Caves, of Everett, Ohio, one of the winners in the radio contest, I Speak for Democracy.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in five separate instances and in each to include excerpts.

Mr. HOPE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a radio script written by George Morgan, Jr., of Hutchinson, Kans., one of the prize winning essays under the I Speak for Democracy contest conducted by the National Association of Broadcasters.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he previously made.

SPECIAL ORDER TRANSFERRED

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order I have for today may be transferred to Thursday next following such special orders as may have been entered heretofore for that day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes on Thursday next following any special orders heretofore entered for that day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, with the consent of those Members who have special orders for today, I ask unanimous consent to address the House at this time for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

RECKLESS MINORITIES IN LATIN AMERICA

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I read yesterday in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the remarks of colleagues about the difficulties which a certain minority of Latin-American countries are creating for all Latin-American countries in their expectations of help for development through point IV of President Truman's inaugural address.

I wish to go further and to be even more frank and vigorous concerning the unfortunate impression about all Latin-

American investment that is being given over our Commonwealth of Massachusetts and over New England by the treatment certain extremists in the Government of Guatemala are attempting to give the United Fruit Co. It is unfortunately true that in the minds of the American taxpayer and voter Latin-American countries are all one, and the reckless actions of a few can have an incalculable effect in raising doubts in the mind of the United States about assistance for all. What I am saying I say as a sincere follower of the good-neighbor policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, only to warn that point IV, like good-neighborliness, is, in the language of Secretary Acheson, a two-way street. It would be a pity if the persistent actions of an unthinking minority in any particular Latin-American country gave the American people an impression that good-neighbor relations with Latin America generally were not a two-way street and that Latin America generally was not a two-way street for the application of point IV.

In explaining point IV, Secretary of State Acheson recently made two observations which I hope my good Latin-American friends did not miss.

He said, speaking of the President:

The President pointed out that insofar as his program is successful and insofar as people in less developed areas acquire skills they may also create the conditions under which capital may flow into those countries. He did not say this was to be governmental capital and indeed if the proper conditions are created the reservoirs of private capital are very great indeed. He pointed out that these must be two-way operations. * * * There is in many places a failure to understand that unless the conditions are created by which investors may fairly put their money into that country then there is a great impediment to development. It is no solution to say, "Well, the private investors don't do it therefore government must." So he pointed out that it must be a two-way street. * * * The President pointed out that we are willing and anxious to work with every country that wishes to really enter into a cooperative system with the rest of the world to this end and with every country that wishes to help other countries to develop.

The New England investor has made a specialty of Latin America. The figures of the Department of Commerce show that over 90 percent of New England's foreign investment is in Latin America. A large portion of that is in the United Fruit Company, one of the largest companies operating out of Boston. On the day after the President's message the people of Boston were naturally proud when the New York Times of January 28th pointed out the United Fruit Company as a particularly good example of the export of American technological skill in the development of under-developed areas of the earth. The people of New England know something of the way in which this particular company has exported American agricultural and engineering skills of the highest order to create new agricultural land where there was nothing before but jungle, and to build crops and wages and livelihood where there could be none without American advanced technology. Thinking in terms of United Fruit Company made us

see the feasibility of point IV in Latin America in terms of our own experience and knowledge.

It is therefore with real regret that those of us in New England who would like to be good neighbors of Latin America in the application of point IV have heard of the regrettable and what seems to us foolish tactics of a minority of reckless agitators in the Guatemalan Government in trying to penalize this fine company for being American.

Apparently about a year ago this reckless minority managed to arrange a coup in Guatemala by which all companies were divided into two classes. The American United Fruit Co. was put in one class and all Guatemalan companies in the other class. Then a whole series of discriminatory conditions were imposed upon the operations of the American corporation because, representing American technical skill and success, it employed more workers and gave more livelihood than the Guatemalan corporations. The company responded that it was perfectly willing to abide by all laws of Guatemala that treated American companies in the same way as Guatemalan companies were treated. But it protested being singled out for discrimination.

The American State Department backed the company's protest to President Arevalo in Guatemala. President Arevalo, I understand, himself advised the United States ambassador that the law was obviously intentionally discriminatory; that he, the President, thought it was a machine gun aimed at the head of the United Fruit Co., and that he, the President, agreed that the discrimination should be removed, and that he would do everything possible to effect its removal. Those assurances I understand have been given the State Department many times in the last few months. But President Arevalo who is trying to do the right thing is not as strong in his own country as the vigorous Communist agitator Lombardo Toledano, who having fallen out of power in his own native country of Mexico, is now in Guatemala directing this attack on American companies in Guatemala.

I have no doubt that the better elements in the Guatemalan Government will prevail and that Guatemala will eventually again treat Americans doing business in Guatemala on the same non-discriminatory basis as we would treat Guatemalans doing business in the United States.

But I do wish to point out to our Latin American friends that while this foolish extremist agitation goes on for only a temporary period, it can do permanent harm. A generous nation like the United States which has given more economic assistance to other nations than ever was previously dreamed of in the history of man, is always doing its own soul-searching whether its policy of generosity is practical wisdom—or whether its hand that feeds others will eventually be bitten. And to speak frankly it has been disappointed, by and large, in the results in the economic assistance it has already given Latin America. Under these circumstances the reckless actions of the group of Guatemalan agitators who are

trying to prevent President Arevalo from carrying out his stated intentions to do nondiscriminatory justice by American technical skill can have repercussions of distrust and suspicion beyond the immediate importance of the incident, for all Latin-American assistance.

By President Truman's own test that "we are willing and anxious to work with every country that wishes to really enter into a cooperative system with the rest of the world," the Government of Guatemala at its best has not been particularly cooperative. Guatemala has made particular difficulty for the United States in all the attempts of the United States to bring concord and economic cooperation between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Members of the Guatemalan mission made difficulties at the Rio Conference. They also made difficulties in the Bogota Conference. They have undone a great deal of the efforts of better intentioned Latin American governments to bring a feeling of the feasibility of economic cooperation between the United States and its sister republics to the South.

I am glad that some Members of the Congress have spoken out, and in a cautious degree said what is really on our minds. If Latin America is to expect benefits from point IV it will have, as Secretary of State Acheson implied, to set its house in order in the treatment of American technology which we have already sent to assist the development of that continent. It is the concern of other Latin American nations even more than it is our concern that incidents like that going on in Guatemala today do not come to represent in the American mind a typical Latin American situation proving that nothing Latin American really qualifies as a two-way street down which the benefits of point IV may move.

(Mr. MCCORMACK asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 25 minutes.

VETERAN HOUSING PROGRAM IS DEPENDENT ON REACTIVATION OF GI HOME LOANS

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Eightieth Congress failed to pass the legislation necessary for a successful housing program.

It is my sincere hope that the Eighty-first Congress will speedily correct this failure by enacting an over-all housing program which will serve the needs of all the people in the United States who desire to purchase a home or to find adequate rental facilities.

There are three main groups of people who need homes, and, in my opinion, each group requires special legislative approach to its specific problem.

The first two groups are the veteran and the nonveteran who are financially able to rent or buy a house. The third group is composed of both veterans and nonveterans whose annual income is too small to enable them to buy houses at today's inflated prices or to pay today's rents on rental units—rents which are

enough to yield a fair return on the investment.

I want to reiterate what I said before—that the legislative approach to the needs of the three groups requires special consideration. Also I feel certain that this Congress will enact the necessary legislation to meet every demand for shelter, and each demand presents a problem of its own.

In order to concentrate on one facet of the housing problem, I have introduced H. R. 1324, which is titled "Veterans' Home Loan Act of 1949." This bill was drafted primarily to center the attention of this Congress upon the fact that today it is almost impossible for a veteran to secure a home for himself under the terms of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, commonly known as the GI bill of rights. H. R. 1324 provides the machinery for a veteran to buy a modest home under properly financed and adequately amortized monthly payments. It is important that this bill be passed, or that its principles be embodied in the Administration's omnibus housing bill. It is the duty of this Congress to solve—and the people expect us to solve—the housing problem as quickly and expeditiously as possible.

Since I believe that the veteran's problem is of paramount interest, I shall therefore confine my remarks to H. R. 1324—its meaning, its objectives, and the conditions which, in my opinion, justify its consideration.

There are four major objectives which will be accomplished by this bill. They are:

First. The creation of a full secondary market in the Federal Government for all loans guaranteed under the GI act. The Federal Government should back unequivocally any veteran's loan guaranteed by it through the Veterans' Administration at any time. It should put the stamp of approval on its guaranty of veterans' loans and thereby remove the fear of lending institutions that, if they engage in a full GI home lending activity, they would be caught short when they find it necessary to dispose of some of these loans in order to obtain adequate funds for a continuing lending operation. H. R. 1324 would increase the authorized funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiary, FNMA, by approximately a billion dollars. This is not an addition to the expenses of the Federal Government in carrying out its duty to veterans, because the net result will be that the RFC will actually make money on any loans that it purchases rather than take a loss.

Second. The bill establishes an interest rate on GI loans which would be acceptable to investors and savings holders under the present-day conditions of the home-loan market. The creation of a proper interest rate would arm the veteran with more than a mere hunting license when he approaches a lending institution for the loan benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The rate should be adjusted immediately to 4½ percent if we are to attract private money into the veterans' building program.

I do not believe that a ceiling nor a floor should be set for the interest rate,

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2101

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 21), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secre-
4 tary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural
5 Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to
6 enter any area or region where the forces of nature have
7 caused an agricultural production disaster or because of other
8 economic emergency and make loans or advances to farmers
9 and stockmen in conformity with the provisions of section
10 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of
11 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148) ; and the Cor-

1 poration is authorized to utilize from the revolving fund
2 created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12
3 U. S. C. 1148a) such sums as may be necessary to make
4 such loans or advances, and not to exceed \$750,000 for
5 administrative expenses of the Corporation and the Farm
6 Credit Administration in connection with such loans and
7 advances which amount may be combined for accounting
8 purposes with the administrative expense items made avail-
9 able to the Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration
10 under the heading "Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation
11 of Washington, District of Columbia", in the Government
12 Corporations Appropriation Act of 1949 (62 Stat. 1183).

Passed the House of Representatives February 21, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 21), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports

(For current administrative information only*)

HEARINGS BEFORE SENATE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE ON H. R. 2101 AND S. 913,
RACC DISASTER LOANS, FEBRUARY 24, 1949:

The Chairman indicated that H. R. 2101 had not been officially referred to the Committee for action but that Sen. O'Mahoney had requested permission to make a statement and that, because of other commitments, the Senator would not be able to appear at a later date.

Sen. O'Mahoney filed a statement for the record, then recommended that H. R. 2101 be passed and that the reorganization provisions included in S. 913 be deferred until a later date. His reasons were that the principal purposes of the bill were to deal with the disaster presently at hand and to provide relief to the stricken areas as early as possible. He described the magnitude of the storm area and explained the reasons for the present economic crisis facing the stockmen in the West.

Sen. Anderson pointed out the Department's recommendation to abolish RACC and the necessity for utilizing the regular credit facilities of the Department. He emphasized the need for abolishing RACC and recited the recurring demands which have been made for its reactivation in the past. There was considerable discussion as to whether the loans represented in that a type of relief measure, the possibility of effecting collection of the loans, the type and size of loans which should be made, and other similar items. The Chairman suggested that proposed amendments would later be considered in executive session. There was also considerable discussion in connection with the operation of the loans to far farmers. Sen. Young raised a question as to whether the provisions of the bill would be equally applicable to dairy farmers. Sen. Ken recommended that the entire bill be treated as a standing emergency measure and not as a revival of an agency.

J. C. Cooper, Jr.,
Assistant Director of Finance

Not for quotation or other reference without specific authorization of both divisions.
In cooperation with the Division of Legislative Reports.

PRODUCTION DISASTER LOANS FOR FARMERS

MARCH 1 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 21), 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2101]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes, having considered same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

STATEMENT

The committee amendment to the body of the bill is the language of S. 913, as amended, which was introduced in the Senate on February 10, 1949. A section-by-section analysis of a proposed bill identical to S. 913 in its original form is contained in a letter to the Honorable Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, a copy of which is attached below. However, in substituting the language of S. 913 for the House measure, the committee has omitted any reference to loans in cases of economic emergencies. While a production disaster is certainly an economic emergency, it is not intended to grant authority, in this instance, to make loans in emergencies caused by a drop in prices or other conditions. Thus, the committee believes the authority to make loans under this act should be restricted to natural disasters of widespread effect on agricultural production.

As stated by the House Committee on Agriculture in its report to the House on H. R. 2101 (H. Rept. 142), large sections of the country have suffered from the severest winter experienced in many years. Livestock and possible crop losses will undoubtedly create economic disorders yet to be felt by the entire country. The purpose of the pending legislation is twofold: First, to provide credit on such a scale as to guarantee production which otherwise would be lost and thus result in possible critical shortages in the Nation's food supply; and,

second, to provide credit for those farmers and stockmen who because of their recent start in agricultural production or other circumstances, do not have the financial reserves or credit standing to finance themselves in getting back into production.

The committee believes that in adopting this program, it is following a general policy of helping prevent economic emergencies on a national scale caused by natural disasters affecting agricultural production. Therefore, it believes that caution should be taken in providing financial assistance which will be used not only in the present crisis in the West but in future storm catastrophes. Any program contemplating such continued operations must be administered as efficiently as possible and every care should be taken that the loans are made only in those cases whose circumstances correspond to the conditions prescribed in the law.

The bill H. R. 2101 would authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to make disaster loans. This Corporation has been in the process of liquidation for a number of years. In order to carry out the program contemplated in the bill, the Corporation would have to expand greatly, thus incurring considerable administrative expense. It will be noted in Secretary Brauman's letter below, the Department of Agriculture estimates a fund of \$750,000 would be needed for these expenses alone.

The committee amendment would abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation and transfer its functions and authority to the Secretary of Agriculture. Your committee is of the opinion that the Secretary, under the terms of the amendment, will be able to carry out the program through existing facilities of the Farm Credit Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, or other departmental agencies with less cost and with better control and scrutiny of these loans. It is felt that administration of the program under these conditions will result in a sounder, more economical loan program; therefore, the committee urges favorable action on the bill as amended.

A copy of the letter addressed to the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Charles F. Brannan, with respect to this legislation under date of February 9, 1949, is attached hereto and made a part of said report:

FEBRUARY 9, 1949.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in response to your letter of February 5, 1949, requesting a report on House Joint Resolution 114, a joint resolution to permit the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster loans, and for other purposes.

The joint resolution would empower the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to enter any area or region where the forces of nature have caused an agricultural production disaster and make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen in conformity with the provisions of section 201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148); and it would authorize the Corporation to utilize, from the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a), such sums as may be necessary to make such loans or advances and not to exceed \$250,000 for administrative expenses of the Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration in connection with such loans or advances.

This joint resolution would enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make available, through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, loans to farmers and

stockmen in areas stricken by natural disaster. The joint resolution was designed primarily to make credit available to farmers and stockmen in the western range area where the recent snowstorms and extreme cold have caused widespread disaster to livestock and farm production; and similarly to make credit available to farmers in California and other areas of the Southwest where the recent freeze caused great damage to fruit and other crops. It is anticipated that many farmers and stockmen in these areas have suffered such heavy losses that they will be unable to obtain the credit they will need for rehabilitation and operating purposes from the normal credit sources. Under the joint resolution the emergency credit needed by such farmers and stockmen could be supplied by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation.

The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation has basic authority under its organic law (sec. 201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, title 12, U. S. C. 1148) to make loans and advances to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration. In recent years, however, the authority of the Corporation to make loans has been curtailed by limitations in the annual Department of Agriculture appropriation acts.

Thus, section 2 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year (Public Law 712, 80th Cong.) provides in effect that the Corporation may make loans only (1) for the purpose of protecting the Secretary for or assisting in the collection of loans previously made, or (2) for use in and confined to a specific area or region in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have found that such loans for specified agricultural purposes and for limited time periods are necessary because of economic emergencies or production disasters. The same section requires that all such loans shall carry the full personal liability of the borrower, shall be secured by crops or livestock and such additional collateral as is deemed necessary to afford reasonable assurance of repayment, and shall be accompanied by a certificate of refusal of the loan by a local bank or production credit association.

Section 2 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act contains a further proviso under which the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred and make loans therein under the provisions of section 201 (c) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932. The congressional proceedings indicate that this proviso was designed to enable the Corporation to establish a new loan program, if found necessary, in the Wenatchee, Wash., area where the Corporation had conducted a special loan program during the period 1941-46 for the rehabilitation of the fruit-growing industry in that area.

In addition, the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 860, 80th Cong.), authorized the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation to undertake a special program of loans to fur farmers during a period of 5 years, the aggregate principal amount of which loans is not to exceed \$4,000,000 outstanding at any one time.

The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation now has about \$1,200,000 in current funds which can be supplemented by drawing on the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1148a). The total sum in the revolving fund is \$44,400,000, but the amount available to the Corporation from the revolving fund is presently limited to \$25,000,000 by the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949.

The amount of the Corporation's funds available for administrative expenses is limited by the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, to \$146,800, plus \$25,000 for the fur farm loan program. Of the \$146,800, the sum of \$100,000 is earmarked for administration of the loan program that might be established in the Wenatchee, Wash., area, and the remainder of \$46,800 was authorized for use in connection with the liquidation of outstanding loans made under previous programs. Thus, any new loan program under the joint resolution would require action by Congress authorizing the use of additional funds for administrative expenses.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 114), would authorize the use of not to exceed \$250,000 for administrative expenses in connection with loan programs thereunder. We believe this sum would be inadequate to carry out the loan programs contemplated. It is, of course, impossible at this time to estimate the number and volume of loans that may be needed. However, the stricken areas extend over some 14 States in five farm-credit districts. It is anticipated that in order to carry out the loan program effectively and expeditiously, the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation would need to have a district office in each of the

farm-credit districts serving the affected area. Each district office would be operated under the direction of the farm-credit district general agent and would require a staff of several well-qualified employees to pass on loan applications, prepare loan documents, and close loans. A number of per diem employees familiar with local conditions would be needed in each State to take applications and make inspections, and considerable travel would be involved. The disbursement and accounting functions would be performed in the Washington office and would necessitate additional funds. The best estimate we can make at this time is that \$750,000 would be needed for administrative expenses for the period March 1 to June 30, 1949. Accordingly, if this measure should be enacted, we recommend that the sum of \$250,000 authorized in the joint resolution for administrative expenses be increased to \$750,000.

While we are wholly sympathetic toward the objectives of House Joint Resolution 114, we recommend that it be not enacted. Instead we submit herewith for your favorable consideration proposed legislation which, while accomplishing the objectives of House Joint Resolution 114, would provide desirable legislation permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to meet emergency credit needs of farmers and stockmen throughout the country in cases of economic emergencies and production disasters.

In his message on the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1950 the President said (p. m51 of the printed budget) as follows:

"In order to simplify the Government-lending operations which assist agriculture, I recommend that the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation be abolished and that its functions and the capital-stock revolving fund be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture. Under the proposed change, the Secretary could direct existing farm-credit agencies to draw upon the revolving fund to extend emergency credit to farmers in the event of floods, droughts, or other natural disasters."

Section 1 (a) would transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture all the functions of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C. including loans to bona fide fur farmers as provided in title II of the Government Corporations Appropriations Act, 1949, loans occasioned by reentry into an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred as provided for in the proviso in section 2 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949, and the liquidation of all other loans heretofore made by the Corporation and all assets, contracts, property, claims, rights, and liabilities relating thereto. Section 1 (b) would transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture the functions of the Farm Credit Administration and the Governor thereof with respect to the Corporation.

Section 1 (c) would dissolve the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., and would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel the outstanding certificates of stock of the Corporation. Under section 1 (d) all assets, funds, contracts, property, claims and rights, all records and all liabilities of the Corporation would be transferred to the Secretary. This subsection would also provide that the revolving fund created by section 64 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, would be available to the Secretary for the performance of the functions specified in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of this section including administrative expenses in connection therewith, provided that for the fiscal year 1949, the limitations on the administrative expenses of the Corporation with respect to the said functions shall be applicable to the Secretary. This means merely that the limitations on the Corporation's administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1949 as set forth in Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949, for loans to fur farmers for reentry into any area or region and for liquidation of outstanding loans shall be controlling on the Secretary in carrying out these functions.

Section 1 (e) of the proposed bill would provide that all personnel of the Corporation (excluding personnel of the Farm Credit Administration serving as directors or officers of the Corporation) and such of the personnel as are engaged principally in the work of the Corporation shall be transferred to the offices or agencies designated by the Secretary to carry out the functions transferred to the extent that he determines such personnel are qualified and necessary therefor. Under section 1 (f) the Secretary would be authorized to carry out the functions transferred and the authority conferred upon him by the proposed bill through such offices or agencies in or under the Department of Agriculture as he may designate.

Section 2 (a) of the proposed bill would authorize the Secretary to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where

he finds that an economic emergency or a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from other sources. These loans would be at such rates of interest and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. This section would also provide that the Secretary may utilize the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, for making such loans and for administrative expenses in connection with such loans. Section 2 (b) would provide that the funds transferred to the Secretary under section 1 and all sums received by the Secretary from operations under the proposed bill shall be added to and become a part of the revolving fund and the revolving fund as so constituted shall remain available to the Secretary only for the purpose specified in sections 1 (d) and 2 (a) of the proposed bill.

Section 3 (a) of the proposed bill would provide that no suit or other judicial proceeding instituted by or against the Corporation shall abate by reason of the bill but that the Secretary may be substituted as a party in place of the Corporation upon motion or petition filed within 6 months after the effective date. Section 3 (b) merely provides for the effective date 10 days after enactment.

As stated earlier in this report, the Corporation now has current funds amounting to about \$1,200,000 which would be transferred, and the revolving fund which would also be made available to the Secretary amounts to \$44,400,000. While it is not possible at this time to estimate the volume of loans that would be required to meet the credit needs of farmers and stockmen who have suffered production losses from recent and current storms and from other natural disasters, it is possible that the sums made available to the Secretary under this proposed legislation would be sufficient to supply credit not available from other sources.

We urge early and favorable consideration of the proposed legislation by your committee and by both Houses of Congress in order that this Department may be enabled to relieve the financial distress of farmers and ranchers resulting from the disastrous storms which have sorely affected the western part of our country.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary.*

A BILL To abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., and transfer its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make certain emergency and disaster loans, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. (a) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) all the functions of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., including but not limited to functions with respect to—

(1) Loans to bona fide fur farmers as provided for in the last proviso in the paragraph headed "Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C." in title II of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 860, 80th Congress).

(2) Loans under authorization by the Secretary for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to reenter an area or region where an economic emergency or production disaster has occurred, as provided for in the proviso in section 2 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 712, 80th Congress), and

(3) The liquidation of all other loans heretofore made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., and of all assets, contracts, property, claims, rights, and liabilities relating thereto.

(b) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary the functions of the Farm Credit Administration and the Governor thereof with respect to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C.

(c) The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., is hereby dissolved. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel the outstanding certificates of stock of the Corporation.

(d) All assets, funds, contracts, property, claims, and rights, all records, and all liabilities of the Corporation are hereby transferred to the Secretary. The revolving fund created by section 54 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), shall be available to the Secretary for the performance of the functions specified in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of the section, including administrative expenses in connection therewith, provided that for the fiscal year 1949 the limitations on the administrative expenses of the Corporation with respect to the said functions shall be applicable to the Secretary.

(e) All personnel of the Corporation (excluding personnel of the Farm Credit Administration serving as directors or officers of the Corporation), and such of the personnel of the Farm Credit Administration as are engaged principally in the work of the Corporation, shall be transferred to the offices or agencies designated by the Secretary to carry out the functions herein transferred, to the extent that he determines that such personnel are qualified and necessary therefor.

(f) The Secretary may carry out the functions herein transferred and the authority conferred upon him by this Act through such officers or agencies in or under the Department of Agriculture as he may designate.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is hereby authorized to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where he finds that an economic emergency or a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources. Such loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. The Secretary may utilize the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for making such loans and for administrative expenses in connection with such loans.

(b) The funds transferred to the Secretary under section 1 of this Act, and all sums received by the Secretary from the liquidation of the assets, contracts, property, claim, and rights transferred to him under section 1 of this Act, from the liquidation of loans made under section 2 of this Act, and from the liquidation of any other assets acquired with funds from the said revolving fund shall be added to and become a part of the said revolving fund; and the revolving fund as so constituted shall remain available to the Secretary only for the purposes specified in sections 1 (d) and 2 (a) of this Act.

SEC. 3. (a) No suit or other judicial proceeding instituted by or against the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., shall abate by reason of this Act, but the Secretary may be substituted as a party in place of the Corporation upon motion or petition filed within six months after the effective date of this Act.

(b) This Act shall become effective 10 days after its enactment.



81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2101

[Report No. 89]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 21), 1949

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 1 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 21), 1949

Reported by Mr. ANDERSON, with amendments

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Secre-
4 tary of Agriculture may authorize the Regional Agricultural
5 Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to
6 enter any area or region where the forces of nature have
7 caused an agricultural production disaster or because of other
8 economic emergency and make loans or advances to farmers
9 and stockmen in conformity with the provisions of section
10 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of

1 1932, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 1148); and the Cor-
 2 poration is authorized to utilize from the revolving fund
 3 created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12
 4 U. S. C. 1148a) such sums as may be necessary to make
 5 such loans or advances, and not to exceed \$750,000 for
 6 administrative expenses of the Corporation and the Farm
 7 Credit Administration in connection with such loans and
 8 advances which amount may be combined for accounting
 9 purposes with the administrative expense items made avail-
 10 able to the Corporation and the Farm Credit Administration
 11 under the heading "Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation
 12 of Washington, District of Columbia", in the Government
 13 Corporations Appropriation Act of 1949 (62 Stat. 1183).
 14 That (a) there are hereby transferred to the Secretary of
 15 Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) all
 16 the functions of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corpora-
 17 tion of Washington, District of Columbia, including but not
 18 limited to functions with respect to—

19 (1) loans to bona fide fur farmers as provided for
 20 in the last proviso in the paragraph headed "Regional
 21 Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District
 22 of Columbia", in title II of the Government Corpora-
 23 tions Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 860,
 24 Eightieth Congress);

25 (2) loans under authorization by the Secretary for

1 *the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Wash-*
2 *ington, District of Columbia, to reenter an area or*
3 *region where a production disaster has occurred, as*
4 *provided for in the proviso in section 2 of the Depart-*
5 *ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public*
6 *Law 712, Eightieth Congress); and*

7 *(3) the liquidation of all other loans heretofore*
8 *made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation*
9 *of Washington, District of Columbia, and of all assets,*
10 *contracts, property, claims, rights, and liabilities relating*
11 *thereto.*

12 *(b) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary the*
13 *functions of the Farm Credit Administration and the Gov-*
14 *ernor thereof with respect to the Regional Agricultural Credit*
15 *Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia.*

16 *(c) The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of*
17 *Washington, District of Columbia, is hereby dissolved. The*
18 *Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel the outstanding cer-*
19 *tificates of stock of the Corporation.*

20 *(d) All assets, funds, contracts, property, claims, and*
21 *rights, all records, and all liabilities of the Corporation are*
22 *hereby transferred to the Secretary. The revolving fund*
23 *created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as*
24 *amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), shall be available to the*
25 *Secretary for the performance of the functions specified in*

1 paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of the section, including
2 administrative expenses in connection therewith: Provided,
3 That for the fiscal year 1949 the limitations on the adminis-
4 trative expenses of the Corporation with respect to the said
5 functions shall be applicable to the Secretary.

6 (e) All personnel of the Corporation (excluding per-
7 sonnel of the Farm Credit Administration serving as directors
8 or officers of the Corporation), and such of the personnel
9 of the Farm Credit Administration as are engaged prin-
10 cipally in the work of the Corporation, shall be transferred
11 to the offices or agencies designated by the Secretary to
12 carry out the functions herein transferred, to the extent that
13 he determines that such personnel are qualified and necessary
14 therefor.

15 (f) The Secretary may carry out the functions herein
16 transferred and the authority conferred upon him by this
17 Act through such officers or agencies in or under the Depart-
18 ment of Agriculture as he may designate.

19 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is hereby authorized to make
20 loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose
21 in any area or region where he finds that a production dis-
22 aster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily
23 available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agen-
24 cies, or other responsible sources. Such loans shall be made
25 at such rates of interest and on such terms and conditions

1 as the Secretary shall prescribe. The Secretary may utilize
2 the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit
3 Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for making
4 such loans and for administrative expenses in connection with
5 such loans.

6 (b) The funds transferred to the Secretary under section
7 1 of this Act, and all sums received by the Secretary from
8 the liquidation of the assets, contracts, property, claims, and
9 rights transferred to him under section 1 of this Act, from
10 the liquidation of loans made under section 2 of this Act,
11 and from the liquidation of any other assets acquired with
12 funds from the said revolving fund shall be added to and
13 become a part of the said revolving fund; and the revolving
14 fund as so constituted shall remain available to the Secretary
15 only for the purposes specified in sections 1 (d) and 2 (a)
16 of this Act.

17 SEC. 3 (a) No suit or other judicial proceeding insti-
18 tuted by or against the Regional Agricultural Credit Cor-
19 poration of Washington, District of Columbia, shall abate
20 by reason of this Act, but the Secretary may be substituted
21 as a party in place of the Corporation upon motion or
22 petition filed within six months after the effective date of
23 this Act.

24 (b) This Act shall become effective ten days after its
25 enactment.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, and transfer its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make disaster loans, and for other purposes."

Passed the House of Representatives February 21, 1949.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2101

[Report No. 89]

AN ACT

To authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 22 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 21), 1949
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 1 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 21), 1949
Reported with amendments

some claims because of the ravages of war.

The Senate passed a bill to that effect. However, we could not even get an appropriation for the administration of the claims.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, is the Senator from Washington familiar with what the deficiency appropriation bill contains this year?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. But last year we could not even get an appropriation for the administration of the claims of all those boys, most of whom are from the State of New Mexico, and served in the New Mexico National Guard, although civilians and priests, all of them American citizens, are also involved.

I understand from the Senator from South Carolina that this year we do not have a single appropriation for these administrative purposes.

I merely wish to say that, although I believe we should pay our bills to Switzerland, at the same time it seems to me that before we pay \$10,000,000 to a foreign government, to pay our bills to that government, we should at least pay the claims of our own citizens who suffered war damage.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota has objected; and the bill goes over.

RELIEF OF OWNERS OF CERTAIN GOLD MINES—BILL PASSED OVER

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

The bill (S. 45) for the relief of the owners and operators of certain gold mines which were closed or the operations of which were curtailed by War Production Board Limitation Order L-208 was announced as next in order.

Mr. DONNELL. Let the bill go over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri withhold his objection until I can make an explanation?

Mr. DONNELL. I do.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the War Production Board issued an order known as L-208. It was the only order of its kind issued against any industry in this country during the war. Order L-208 closed all the precious-metal mines in the United States. The theory of that order was that the miners in the precious-metal mines would go to the strategic-metal mines—copper and zinc and lead mines, and the like.

The order was adhered to, and the precious-metal mines of the United States were closed. In many instances the order closed whole communities. In other instances it closed mines which had been working for years, and they became watered, so that some of them have been unable to be opened, even to the present time.

This bill provides that those who were injured by Order L-208 may present their claims to the Treasurer of the United States, who in turn may use any of the Government facilities to determine whether such persons have legitimate claims; and, if so, the amount of the legitimate claims which should be paid; and then the claim would come to the Congress.

The bill relates only to those who were put out of business by Order L-208, affecting the precious-metal mines, many of which were closed without any necessity whatsoever, because the men did not go from the precious metal mines to the strategic-metal mines.

They went into the ship industry, or to some other activity, or they did nothing. For instance, let me illustrate by saying that the city of Lead, S. Dak., was closed down completely. The Old Home Stake Mine was closed completely, to its great detriment. That was one thing. Other mines in California were closed, to their great detriment. If they have a legitimate claim, they could, under the bill, present the claim with the proofs sustaining it, to the Treasurer of the United States, who in turn could call upon the Bureau of Mines or any other agency to determine whether or not the claim was legitimate, and if so, how much should be paid.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. DONNELL and Mr. TAFT. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT—BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 255) to amend section 205 of the Interstate Commerce Act, relating to joint boards, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. CORDON. May I request an explanation of the bill, with particular reference to whether there are adequate safeguards in it to protect the hearings to be had under the Commission therein established from capricious one-man action since there are only two members of the Board?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, when the Motor Carrier Act was passed provision was made for a joint board composed of the representatives of three States to act with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the establishment of motor-carrier rates. Subsequently an amendment was made to provide two representatives on the Board. It so happens that occasionally one State has its representative present, so the bill would permit that State to make a report. Let me say to the Senator from Oregon that the so-called joint board does not make an order, nor does it make a final finding.

Mr. CORDON. It acts in the capacity of a referee, does it not?

Mr. REED. All it does is to make a report and recommendation to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Some of the State commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission desire the passage of the bill as an administrative measure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, my attention was diverted in another direction, and I did not hear the discussion. Would the Senator from Kansas allow the bill to go over temporarily in order to enable me to examine the bill?

Mr. REED. Which one?

Mr. HILL. I believe the Senator has two bills.

Mr. REED. Three.

Mr. HILL. Three? I desire to examine the reports in order that I may distinguish one from the other—not to hold them up. I think we can return to them later, but I desire first to look at them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. REED. I am willing to let them go to the end of the calendar, to be called up later. These are as near noncontroversial bills as we will ever get.

Mr. HILL. I merely want to look at them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the foot of the calendar.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 256) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. I understood the Senator from Alabama wanted all three bills, Senate bills 255, 256, and 257, to go to the end of the calendar.

Mr. HILL. I ask that those bills go to the foot of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 257) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide limitations on the time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges by or against common carriers by water, and freight forwarders, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the same subject matter. This bill, with the preceding two bills, will go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. DOUGLAS subsequently said: Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. I inquire what was the action on Calendar 68, Senate bill 257.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It went to the foot of the calendar with two other bills.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 32) authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which had been reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration with an amendment, to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, for the purpose of making a study and investigation of any matter referred to such subcommittee, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Eighty-first Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess

of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$25,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1070) to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, to provide Federal aid to assist slum-clearance projects and low-rent public-housing projects initiated by local agencies, to provide for financial assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture for farm housing, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

ACQUISITION OF SITES FOR FEDERAL BUILDINGS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 714) to provide for comprehensive planning, for site acquisition in and outside of the District of Columbia, and for the design of Federal building projects outside of the District of Columbia; to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction over certain lands between certain departments and agencies of the United States; and to provide certain additional authority needed in connection with the construction, management, and operation of Federal public buildings; and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. LODGE. Over.

Mr. HOLLAND. I did not hear which Senator it was who objected.

Mr. LODGE. I do not object, but I think the bill is so important that I should like to know a little more about it, so as to understand what the plan is going to be and to get some idea of what is contemplated. I think the whole lay-out of the National Capital is a matter of great interest to the entire country, and I should like to hear an explanation from the Senator in charge of the bill, and to see some pictures, in order that I may get some idea of what is contemplated.

Mr. HOLLAND. I wonder if it would be agreeable to the Senator to let this bill go to the foot of the calendar, in order that he may examine the report in the meantime, and if the Senator will then permit it to come up, I shall be glad to make a short explanation. The bill has unanimous approval of the Public Works Committee. It was approved in the last Congress. I do not believe the distinguished Senator will find anything objectionable whatever in the program. If he will let it go to the foot of the calendar, I shall be glad to bring it up at that time, after he has had a chance to look at the report.

Mr. LODGE. I do not know that that will give me time to prepare the questions I should like to ask. I should rather have it go over for a week, until we have the next call of the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts objects. The bill will go over.

Mr. LODGE. I do not know that I want to object, but I should like to have certain things elucidated about it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator must either object or not object.

Mr. LODGE. I object, then, without prejudice, and ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

DISASTER AND EMERGENCY LOANS

The bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRD. I should like to have an explanation.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, this is a bill for the relief of farmers, ranchers, and others who were caught in the extremely heavy snow storms which recently covered most of the western and northwestern sections of the country. The proposal is to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to make quicker loans than otherwise would be available to individuals affected. The bill was very carefully considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The committee substituted for certain loose provisions of the House bill, some rigid regulations proposed by the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BYRD. Is it limited to the recent disaster? Is it limited merely to the one case?

Mr. ANDERSON. No; it is not.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator discuss the part of it that gives continuing authority?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes. There has been a desire on the part of the Agricultural Department to make available the type of quick emergency loans in the case of livestock disasters. The Department of Agriculture consulted the Farm Seed Division and the Farmers Home Administration. It is a type of credit that is somewhat easy to obtain, or relatively easy, compared to the farm-land banks, but instrumentalities are still needed. It was felt better, instead of dealing with each disaster as it came, to transfer the powers that had been in the RAC to the Department of Agriculture under the jurisdiction of the Secretary. It is a long-time recommendation, in order to keep from creating new agencies.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I am in sympathy with every effort made to provide disaster loans. What is the difference between a loan by what I call the "old barnyard agency"—which is what it is, the Regional Agricultural Corporation, and the loans made under the provisions of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT],

which were discussed before the Appropriations Committee the other day? What is the difference in the type of loan? Why could not the Regional Agricultural Corporation make both types of loan?

Mr. ANDERSON. The Regional Agricultural Corporation has but two employees. There has been a desire for more than 6 years to liquidate it, and the desire now is to use the regular loan agency.

Mr. WHERRY. But we have carried the Regional Agricultural Corporation along all during the years, with the idea it could be expanded immediately to take care of loans that were necessary. All I am asking is, Why cannot both types of loans be made by one administration?

Mr. ANDERSON. They are.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not see why we have to have two governmental lending agencies to make loans for the same purpose. I take it that the loans made under the amendment offered by the Senators from Wyoming—and I agree with the purpose of it—possibly are loans which have to be established, or the borrower could not obtain credit. Is that correct?

Mr. ANDERSON. They are of that type. Let me say to the Senator from Nebraska that the very thing he desires is being accomplished. The Farm Credit Corporation made loans, and other agencies of the Government made loans, and they could not be consolidated in one place. Under this bill, all the activities will be brought under the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly; but there will still be two agencies, will there not?

Mr. ANDERSON. No. The RACC will disappear completely.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator from New Mexico a question regarding RACC. Under this proposed legislation could the type of loan ordinarily made in the apple areas be made?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes, it could.

Mr. MAGNUSON. So there will be a broader agency to which to go; is that correct?

Mr. ANDERSON. They will be able to use the regular agency.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It seems to me that is important.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from New Mexico as to whether, in his opinion, under the terms of the bill—and I refer to lines 24 and 25 on page 4, and line 1 on page 5—providing:

Such loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe.

Would permit the Department of Agriculture, given exactly the same conditions in two applications for loans, to make one rule for one borrower and another rule for another borrower?

Mr. ANDERSON. No; I think not.

Mr. CORDON. I cannot see any language in the bill which would prevent that. If the Senator from New Mexico will call any such language to my attention, I shall appreciate it.

Mr. ANDERSON. The Secretary can prescribe the same conditions for all loans.

Mr. CORDON. I think it should be required in the bill.

Mr. ANDERSON. The bill will have to go to conference, and there will be an opportunity to include such a provision. I agree with the Senator's point.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. CORDON. Yes, certainly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask the Senator from Oregon to direct his attention to the language to which he has just referred, on page 4, line 25. May I ask the Senator, if the word "general" should be inserted between the word "such" and the word "terms", would it not meet his objection? I know the purpose of the bill was to provide that the terms should be general, and on no occasion would there be one rate and conditions for one and a different rate and conditions for another.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, the insertion which has been referred to by the Senator from Wyoming would cure the situation which I had in mind.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment cannot be offered so long as there is any objection or reservation to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I suggest inserting this language after the word "prescribe" at the top of page 5:

For such area or region.

Or some such language as that, so that we can distinguish between them.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think the Senator's suggestion is a very good one.

Mr. TAFT. The language suggested by the Senator did not seem to me to reach the point.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I have one more inquiry to address to the Senator from New Mexico. In section 2 (a) the Secretary is authorized to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where he finds that a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, and so forth. Does the Senator think that makes the absolute unavailability of local credit a condition precedent for the loan?

Mr. ANDERSON. I would suggest that would require an investigation of all sorts of lending agencies. I would not object to it.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection if that correction is made.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the Senator from New Mexico one further question. If there should occur in the Wenatchee area a similar situation, could the same type of loan be made, under the terms of this bill, as was made under RACC?

Mr. ANDERSON. Exactly.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask a question. Did I correctly understand the Senator from New Mexico to say that RACC would go out of existence with the passage of this bill?

Mr. ANDERSON. The functions which that agency has been performing would be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Corporation, as such, would go out of existence.

Mr. FREAR. Under what department would it come?

Mr. ANDERSON. Under the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. FREAR. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That (a) there are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) all the functions of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., including but not limited to functions with respect to—

(1) loans to bona fide fur farmers as provided for in the last proviso in the paragraph headed "Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C.," in title II of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 860, 80th Cong.);

(2) loans under authorization by the Secretary for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to reenter an area or region where a production disaster has occurred, as provided for in the proviso in section 2 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 712, 80th Cong.); and

(3) the liquidation of all other loans heretofore made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., and of all assets, contracts, property, claims, rights, and liabilities relating thereto.

(b) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary the functions of the Farm Credit Administration and the Governor thereof with respect to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C.

(c) The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., is hereby dissolved. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel the outstanding certificates of stock of the Corporation.

(d) All assets, funds, contracts, property, claims, and rights, all records, and all liabilities of the Corporation are hereby transferred to the Secretary. The revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), shall be available to the Secretary for the performance of the functions specified in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of the section, including administrative expenses in connection therewith: *Provided*, That for the fiscal year 1949 the limitations on the administrative expenses of the Corporation with respect to the said functions shall be applicable to the Secretary.

(e) All personnel of the Corporation (excluding personnel of the Farm Credit Administration serving as directors or officers of the Corporation), and such of the personnel of the Farm Credit Administration as are engaged principally in the work of the Corporation, shall be transferred to the offices

or agencies designated by the Secretary to carry out the functions herein transferred, to the extent that he determines that such personnel are qualified and necessary therefor.

(f) The Secretary may carry out the functions herein transferred and the authority conferred upon him by this act through such officers or agencies in or under the Department of Agriculture as he may designate.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is hereby authorized to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where he finds that a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources. Such loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. The Secretary may utilize the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for making such loans and for administrative expenses in connection with such loans.

(b) The funds transferred to the Secretary under section 1 of this act, and all sums received by the Secretary from the liquidation of the assets, contracts, property, claims, and rights transferred to him under section 1 of this act, from the liquidation of loans made under section 2 of this act, and from the liquidation of any other assets acquired with funds from the said revolving fund shall be added to and become a part of the said revolving fund; and the revolving fund as so constituted shall remain available to the Secretary only for the purposes specified in sections 1 (d) and 2 (a) of this act.

SEC. 3. (a) No suit or other judicial proceeding instituted by or against the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., shall abate by reason of this act, but the Secretary may be substituted as a party in place of the Corporation upon motion or petition filed within 6 months after the effective date of this act.

(b) This act shall become effective 10 days after its enactment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I suggested in the colloquy with the Senator from Oregon, as modified by the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], so that the sentence beginning on line 24, page 4, shall read as follows:

Such loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such general terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe for such area or region.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so to read: "An act to abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., and transfer its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make disaster loans, and for other purposes."

Mr. ANDERSON subsequently said: Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. THOMAS of

Oklahoma, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. YOUNG conferees on the part of the Senate.

PROMOTION OF THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

The bill (S. 247) to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "National Science Foundation Act of 1949."

ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

SEC. 2. There is hereby established in the executive branch of the Government an independent agency to be known as the National Science Foundation (hereinafter referred to as the "Foundation").

MEMBERSHIP OF FOUNDATION

SEC. 3. (a) The Foundation shall have 24 members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The persons nominated for appointment as members (1) shall be eminent in the fields of the basic sciences, medical science, engineering, education, or public affairs; (2) shall be selected solely on the basis of established records of distinguished service; and (3) shall be so selected as to provide representation of the views of scientific leaders in all areas of the Nation. The President is requested, in the making of nominations of persons for appointment as members, to give due consideration to any recommendations for nomination which may be submitted to him by the National Academy of Sciences, Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the National Association of State Universities, Association of American Colleges, or by other scientific or educational organizations.

(b) The term of office of each member of the Foundation shall be 6 years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term; and (2) the terms of office of the members first taking office after the date of enactment of this act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, eight at the end of 2 years, eight at the end of 4 years, eight at the end of 6 years, after the date of enactment of this act. Any person who has been a member of the Foundation for 12 consecutive years shall thereafter be ineligible for appointment during the 2-year period following the expiration of such twelfth year.

(c) The President shall call the first meeting of the members of the Foundation, at which the first order of business shall be the election of a chairman and a vice chairman.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE FOUNDATION

SEC. 4. (a) The Foundation is authorized and directed—

(1) to develop and encourage the pursuit of a national policy for the promotion of basic research and education in the sciences;

(2) to initiate and support basic scientific research in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences, by making contracts or other arrangements (including grants, loans, and other forms of assistance) for the conduct of such basic scientific research and to appraise the impact of research upon industrial development and upon the general welfare;

(3) after consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to initiate and support scientific research in connection with matters relating

to the national defense by making contracts or other arrangements (including grants, loans, and other forms of assistance) for the conduct of such scientific research;

(4) to grant scholarships and graduate fellowships in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences;

(5) to foster the interchange of scientific information among scientists in the United States and foreign countries;

(6) to correlate the Foundation's scientific research programs with those undertaken by individuals and by public and private research groups; and

(7) to establish such special commissions as the Foundation may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes of this act.

(b) In exercising the authority and discharging the functions referred to in subsection (a) of this section, it shall be the objective of the Foundation to achieve the results of scientific research in the most efficient manner possible and to strengthen basic research and education in the sciences, including independent research by individuals, throughout the United States, including its Territories and possessions, and to avoid undue concentration of such research and education.

(c) The members of the Foundation shall meet annually on the first Monday in December and at such other times as the Chairman may determine, but he shall also call a meeting whenever one-third of the members so request in writing. A majority of the members of the Foundation shall constitute a quorum. Each member shall be given notice, by registered mail mailed to his last-known address of record, not less than 15 days prior to any meeting, of the call of such meeting.

(d) The first Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Foundation shall be elected by the Foundation to serve until the first Monday in December next succeeding the date of election, at which time a Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be elected for a term of 2 years. Thereafter such election shall take place at the annual meeting occurring at the end of each such term. The Vice Chairman shall perform the duties of the Chairman in his absence. In case a vacancy occurs in the chairmanship or vice chairmanship, the Foundation shall elect a member to fill such vacancy.

(e) The Foundation is authorized to appoint from among its members an executive committee, and from time to time to appoint from among its members, or otherwise, such other committees as it deems necessary, and to assign to such executive committee or other committees such powers and functions as it deems appropriate for the purposes of this act.

(f) The Foundation shall render an annual report to the President for submission on or before the 15th day of January to the Congress, summarizing the activities of the Foundation and making such recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

DIRECTOR OF FOUNDATION

SEC. 5. There shall be a Director of the Foundation who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, after the members of the Foundation have been appointed and qualified. He shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Foundation. In addition thereto he shall be the chief executive officer of the Foundation. The Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$15,000 per annum and shall serve for a term of 6 years unless sooner removed by the President.

DIVISIONS WITHIN THE FOUNDATION

SEC. 6. (a) Until otherwise provided by the Foundation, there shall be within the Foundation the following divisions:

(1) A Division of Medical Research;

(2) A Division of Mathematical, Physical, and Engineering Sciences;

(3) A Division of Biological Sciences; and

(4) A Division of Scientific Personnel and Education, which shall be concerned with programs of the Foundation relating to the granting of scholarships and graduate fellowships in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences.

(b) There shall also be within the Foundation such other divisions as the Foundation may, from time to time, deem necessary.

DIVISIONAL COMMITTEES

SEC. 7. (a) There shall be a committee for each division of the Foundation.

(b) Each divisional committee shall be appointed by the Foundation and shall consist of not less than five persons who may be members or nonmembers of the Foundation.

(c) The terms of members of each divisional committee shall be 2 years. Each divisional committee shall annually elect its own chairman from among its own members, and shall prescribe its own rules of procedure, subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed by the Foundation.

(d) Each divisional committee shall make recommendations to, and advise and consult with, the Foundation and the Director with respect to matters relating to the program of its division.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS

SEC. 8. (a) Each special commission established by the Foundation pursuant to section 4 (a) (7) shall consist of 11 members appointed by the Foundation, 6 of whom shall be eminent scientists and 5 of whom shall be persons other than scientists. Each special commission shall choose its own chairman and vice chairman.

(b) It shall be the duty of each such special commission to make a comprehensive survey of research, both public and private, being carried on in its field, and to formulate and recommend to the Foundation, at the earliest practicable date, an over-all research program in its field.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS; REGISTER OF SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL

SEC. 9. (a) The Director, with the approval of the Foundation, is authorized to award, within the limits of funds made available pursuant to section 13, scholarships and graduate fellowships for scientific study or scientific work in the mathematical, physical, medical, biological, engineering, and other sciences at accredited nonprofit American or nonprofit foreign institutions of higher education, selected by the recipient of such aid, for stated periods of time. Persons shall be selected for such scholarships and fellowships from among citizens of the United States, and such selections shall be made solely on the basis of ability; but in any case in which two or more applicants for scholarships or fellowships, as the case may be, are deemed by the Director and the Foundation to be possessed of substantially equal ability, and there are not sufficient scholarships or fellowships, as the case may be, available to grant one to each of such applicants, the available scholarship or scholarships or fellowship or fellowships shall be awarded to the applicants in such manner as will tend to result in a wide distribution of scholarships and fellowships among the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia.

(b) The Foundation shall maintain a register of scientific and technical personnel and in other ways provide a central clearinghouse for information covering all scientific and technical personnel in the United States and its possessions.

AUTHORITY OF FOUNDATION

SEC. 10. The Foundation is empowered to do all things necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and without being limited

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1949

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our Lord, in this moment of contemplation, we pause at Thine altar and trust that Thy spirit may work in our souls a deeper knowledge of the eternal God.

To know Thee and to serve Thee is the greatest end of man. When our hopes in Thee fail and we become materialistic, living by the ethics of pleasure and not of duty, then it is that goodness fades and our high powers are wasted.

Grant us, O Lord, in all our duties Thy help, in all our perplexities Thy counsel, in all our dangers Thy protection, and in all our sorrows Thy peace. Through Christ the everlasting word. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1731. An act to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. FLANDERS, and Mr. BRICKER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

CORRECTION

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of March 22, 1949, at page 2997, column 1, line 26 from the bottom, as follows: After the word "do", insert the word "not."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a radio address.

Mr. COLE of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution of Alonzo F. Dexter Post, No. 110, American Legion, of Clay Center, Kans.

Mr. CAVALCANTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

in the Appendix of the RECORD and include two newspaper editorials.

Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement by Dr. Joseph F. Thorning.

Mr. CHATHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article which appeared in the March issue of All Hands, the news bulletin of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, the article being entitled "New Super Carrier Bears Illustrious Name."

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two separate instances, in one to include an interesting letter from a constituent, and in the other a newspaper article.

EXEMPTING FROM IMPORT TAX COPPER AND COPPER-BEARING ORE

Mr. MILLS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2313) to suspend certain import taxes on copper:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2313) to suspend certain import taxes on copper, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "and other than composition metal provided for in paragraph 1657 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, which is suitable both in its composition and shape, without further refining or alloying, for processing into castings, not including as castings ingots or similar cast forms", and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "June 30, 1950"; and in line 8 of the House engrossed bill strike out "March 31,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

R. L. DOUGHTON,
JERE COOPER,
WILBUR D. MILLS,
DANIEL A. REED,
ROY O. WOODRUFF,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WALTER F. GEORGE,
TOM CONNALLY,
E. D. MILLIKIN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of

the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2313) to suspend certain import taxes on copper, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: The Senate amendment provided that the import tax imposed under section 3425 of the Internal Revenue Code will not be suspended in the case of composition metal provided for in paragraph 1657 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, which is suitable both in its composition and shape, without further refining or alloying, for processing into castings.

The House recedes with a clarifying amendment. In view of the possibility that forms such as ingots, bars, and slabs are castings, the amendment agreed to in conference provides that the term "castings" does not include ingots or similar cast forms. Under the conference amendment, composition metal will not be excluded from the suspension of the import tax if such metal is suitable only for processing into ingots, bars, or slabs. However, if the composition metal is suitable for processing, without further refining or alloying, into casting forms such as die castings or castings which are advanced by machining, polishing, or other processing into finished articles, such metal is excluded, under the conference amendment, from the suspension of the tax even though the metal is also suitable for casting into ingots, bars, or slabs.

Amendment No. 2: Existing law provides for the suspension until the close of March 31, 1949, of the import tax imposed on certain copper articles under section 3425 of the Internal Revenue Code. The House bill provided that the suspension of such import tax shall continue for a 2-year period ending with the close of March 31, 1951. The Senate amendment provided that the period of suspension shall continue for 1 year, ending March 31, 1950. The House recedes with an amendment providing for a 15-month period of extension which ends with the close of June 30, 1950.

R. L. DOUGHTON,
JERE COOPER,
WILBUR D. MILLS,
DANIEL A. REED,
ROY O. WOODRUFF,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BRAMBLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Obviously, a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 43]

Allen, Ill.	Coffey	Scott,
Andersen,	Davenport	Hugh D., Jr.
H. Carl	Gilmer	Smith, Ohio
Battle	Jones, Mo.	Somers
Blatnik	Keefe	Thomas, N. J.
Brown, Ohio	McSweeney	White, Idaho
Bryson	Macy	Wilson, Ind.
Buckley, N. Y.	Norton	Withrow
Bulwinkle	Powell	Woodruff

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 403 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may have until midnight tomorrow to file a report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1731) to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, PATMAN, MONRONEY, WOLCOTT, GAMBLE, and KUNKEL.

REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. COOLEY, GRANGER, PACE, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, and HOPE.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article prepared by Charles Hall Davis, of Petersburg, Va., entitled "The So-Called Rights of Communists and Atheists Under the Constitution of the United States." I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$301.75, but I

ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter by Mr. George A. Meade and other extraneous matter.

Mr. HEBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include newspaper articles on two different subjects.

Mr. WAGNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Cincinnati Enquirer, together with extraneous remarks on the same subject.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and include certain statements and excerpts.

Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three articles from newspapers.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 38 I am recorded as having been absent. I was present and answered to my name and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. FULTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. Olds, chairman of the board, United States Steel Corp.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. McCULLOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BYRNE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the New York Times.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include statements by certain individuals.

Mr. SCUDDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

H. R. 3748—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight to file a report on H. R. 3748.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2681) to provide pensions for veterans of World War I and World War II based on non-service-connected disability and attained age, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2681, with Mr. GORE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read through section 6 of the bill. Are there any amendments?

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TEAGUE moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this motion is not to kill the bill. The purpose of this motion is to bring it back before the House, at which time I will make a motion to recommit it to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for further study. I think it is obvious from what has happened in the last 2 days that the bill deserves further study.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Texas need not deceive himself. If this motion is adopted, that kills this legislation for this Congress. Besides, there is no reason to take it back to the committee. All these attempts to create confusion have not deceived the average Members of this House. That is the line the Communists have followed in wrecking legislative bodies all over Europe.

You have the bill before you. You have adopted the amendments that a majority of the House wanted. In the first place, you eliminated the men with blue discharges.

In the next place, you put in a "needs" clause; in other words, an income provision.

Again, you adopted the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] reducing the amount to be paid each veteran to \$72 a month. If that amendment is held not to have

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS OF REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

MARCH 29, 1949.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2101]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title, and agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. K. GRANGER,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,

Managers on the Part of the House of Representatives.

ELMER THOMAS,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster or emergency loans and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause in the House bill and substituted provisions, the effect of which are (1) to abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., (2) to transfer its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture, and (3) to authorize the Secretary to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where he finds that a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

The House bill authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen in the event of economic emergencies or where the forces of nature have caused production disasters. The House bill also placed a limitation upon the amount of money authorized for administrative expenses.

The Senate amendment adopted by the conferees does not provide for as broad a loaning authority as was provided in the House bill. Under the House bill the Secretary of Agriculture through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation would have been authorized to provide credit to farmers and stockmen in any economic emergency whether or not the need for credit was attributable to a production disaster. Under the Senate amendment which was adopted by the conferees, loans may be made available only when the Secretary finds that a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit and that such credit is not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

The House bill authorized an expenditure of not to exceed \$750,000 for administrative expenses. The Senate amendment authorizes the Secretary to utilize the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, for the making of loans and for administrative expenses in connection with such loans and places no limitation on the amount of the authorization for administrative expenses. However, the Senate committee in its report (Rept. No. 89) indicated that the Secretary of Agriculture should, under the terms of the Senate amendment, be able to carry out the program with less cost.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. K. GRANGER,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,

Managers on the Part of the House of Representatives.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. NELSON. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. NELSON moves to recommit the bill back to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 177, nays 218, answered "present" 2, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 53]

YEAS—177

Addonizio	Furcolo	Marcantonio
Allen, La.	Golden	Marshall
Andersen,	Gordon	Miller, Calif.
H. Carl	Gore	Mitchell
Angell	Gorski, Ill.	Morgan
Bailey	Gorski, N. Y.	Morrison
Barling	Granahan	Moulder
Barrett, Pa.	Granger	Multer
Bates, Ky.	Green	Murray, Wis.
Bennett, Fla.	Gregory	Nelson
Biemiller	Gross	Noland
Blatnik	Hagen	O'Brien, Ill.
Boggs, Del.	Hall	O'Hara, Ill.
Bolling	Edwin Arthur	O'Konski
Breen	Hand	O'Neill
Brehm	Hart	O'Sullivan
Brooks	Harvey	O'Toole
Buchanan	Havener	Patten
Buckley, Ill.	Hays, Ohio	Perkins
Burke	Heffernan	Philbin
Burnside	Heller	Phillips, Tenn.
Byrne, N. Y.	Heselton	Powell
Canfield	Hill	Price
Cannon	Holifield	Rabaut
Carroll	Howell	Ramsay
Case, N. J.	Huber	Rhodes
Cavalcante	Hull	Ribicoff
Celler	Irving	Rodino
Chelf	Jackson, Wash.	Rooney
Chesney	Jacobs	Sabath
Christopher	Javits	Sadowski
Chudoff	Jensen	Sanborn
Clemente	Judd	Scott, Hardie
Coffey	Karst	Secrest
Cooper	Karsten	Sims
Corbett	Kearney	Smathers
Crowford	Kearns	Spence
Crook	Keating	Staggers
Crosser	Kelley	Sullivan
Davenport	Kennedy	Tauriello
Davies, N. Y.	Keogh	Taylor
Davis, Wis.	King	Thomas, Tex.
Dawson	Kirwan	Tollefson
Delaney	Klein	Towe
Denton	Kruse	Underwood
D'Ewart	Kunkel	Van Zandt
Dingell	Lane	Vursell
Dollinger	Lanham	Wagner
Donohue	Lemke	Walsh
Douglas	Lesinski	Walter
Doyle	Lichtenwalter	Welch, Calif.
Eberharter	Linehan	Whitaker
Ellsworth	Lynch	Wier
Engle, Calif.	McGrath	Withrow
Feighan	McGuire	Wolverton
Flood	McKinnon	Woodhouse
Fogarty	Mack, Ill.	Yates
Forand	Madden	Young
Frazier	Magee	Zablocki
Fulton	Mansfield	

NAYS—218

Abbt	Bates, Mass.	Brown, Ohio
Abernethy	Beall	Bryson
Albert	Beckworth	Burdick
Allen, Calif.	Bennett, Mich.	Burleson
Allen, Ill.	Bentsen	Burton
Anderson, Calif.	Bishop	Byrnes, Wis.
Anderson,	Blackney	Camp
August H.	Bolton, Md.	Carlyle
Andrews	Bolton, Ohio	Carnahan
Arends	Bonner	Case, S. Dak.
Aspinall	Boykin	Chatham
Auchincloss	Bramblett	Chilperfield
Barden	Brown, Ga.	Church
Barrett, Wyo.		Clevenger

Cole, Kans.	Horan	Poage
Cole, N. Y.	James	Polk
Colmer	Jenkins	Potter
Combs	Jennings	Poulson
Cooley	Johnson	Preston
Cotton	Jonas	Priest
Coudert	Jones, Ala.	Rains
Cox	Jones, Mo.	Rankin
Cunningham	Jones, N. C.	Redden
Curtis	Kean	Reed, Ill.
Dague	Keefe	Reed, N. Y.
Davis, Ga.	Kerr	Rees
Davis, Tenn.	Kilburn	Regan
Deane	Kilday	Rich
DeGraffenried	Larcade	Riehlman
Dolliver	LeCompte	Rivers
Dondero	LeFevre	Rogers, Fla.
Doughton	Lind	Rogers, Mass.
Durham	Lodge	Sadlak
Eaton	Lovre	St. George
Elliott	Lucas	Sasser
Elston	Lyle	Scott,
Engel, Mich.	McConnell	Hugh D., Jr.
Evins	McCormack	Scrivner
Fallon	McCulloch	Scudder
Fellows	McDonough	Shafer
Fenton	McGregor	Short
Fernandez	McMillan, S. C.	Sikes
Fisher	McMillen, Ill.	Simpson, Ill.
Ford	McSweeney	Simpson, Pa.
Fugate	Mack, Wash.	Smith, Kans.
Gamble	Mahon	Smith, Va.
Garmatz	Marsalis	Smith, Wis.
Gary	Martin, Iowa	Stigler
Gathings	Martin, Mass.	Stockman
Gavin	Mason	Sutton
Gillette	Meyer	Taber
Goodwin	Michener	Tackett
Gossett	Miles	Talle
Graham	Miller, Md.	Teague
Grant	Mills	Thompson
Gwinn	Monroney	Trimble
Hale	Morris	Velde
Hall	Morton	Vinson
Leonard W.	Murphy	Vorys
Halleck	Murray, Tenn.	Wadsworth
Harden	Nicholson	Weichel
Hardy	Nixon	Werdel
Hare	Norblad	Wheeler
Harris	Norrell	Whittington
Harrison	Norton	Wickersham
Hays, Ark.	O'Hara, Minn.	Wigglesworth
Hébert	Passman	Williams
Herlong	Patterson	Willis
Herter	Peterson	Wilson, Ind.
Hobbs	Pfeiffer	Wilson, Okla.
Hoeven	William L.	Wilson, Tex.
Hoffman, Ill.	Phillips, Calif.	Winstead
Holmes	Pickett	Wolcott
Hope	Plumley	Wood

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Thornberry Worley

NOT VOTING—36

Bland	McCarthy	Smith, Ohio
Boggs, La.	Macy	Somers
Bosone	Morrow	Stanley
Buckley, N. Y.	Miller, Nebr.	Steed
Bulwinkle	Murdock	Stefan
Gilmer	O'Brien, Mich.	Thomas, N. J.
Hedrick	Pace	Welch, Mo.
Hinshaw	Patman	White, Calif.
Hoffman, Mich.	Pfeifer	White, Idaho
Jackson, Calif.	Joseph L.	Whitten
Jenison	Quinn	Woodruff
Kee	Richards	
Latham	Sheppard	

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Pace for, with Mrs. Bosone against.
Mr. White of California for, with Mr. Stanley against.

Mr. Worley for, with Mr. Woodruff against.
Mr. Thornberry for, with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan against.

Mr. Patman for, with Mr. Miller of Nebraska against.

Mr. Welch of Missouri for, with Mr. Macy against.

Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer for, with Mr. Jenison against.

Mr. Buckley of New York for, with Mr. Gilmer against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Richards with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Quinn with Mr. Stefan.
Mr. Hedrick with Mr. Latham.

Mr. HILL changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. PLUMLEY and Mr. WEICHEL changed their vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. WOODRUFF, who, if present, would vote "no." I therefore withdraw my vote of "aye" and vote "present."

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. HOFFMAN, who if present, would vote "no." I therefore withdraw my vote of "aye" and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 216, nays 180, answered "present" 3, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 54]

YEAS—216

Abbt	Fellows	Martin, Iowa
Abernethy	Fernandez	Martin, Mass.
Albert	Fisher	Meyer
Allen, Calif.	Ford	Michener
Allen, Ill.	Fugate	Miles
Anderson, Calif.	Gamble	Miller, Md.
Andresen,	Garmatz	Mills
August H.	Gary	Monroney
Andrews	Gathings	Morris
Arends	Gavin	Morton
Aspinall	Gillette	Murray, Tenn.
Auchincloss	Goodwin	Nicholson
Barden	Gossett	Nixon
Barrett, Wyo.	Graham	Norblad
Bates, Mass.	Grant	Norrell
Battle	Gwinn	Norton
Beall	Hall	O'Hara, Minn.
Bennett, Mich.	Leonard W.	O'Toole
Bentsen	Halleck	Passman
Bishop	Harden	Patterson
Blackney	Hardy	Peterson
Bolton, Md.	Hare	Pfeiffer
Bolton, Ohio	Harris	William L.
Bonner	Harrison	Phillips, Calif.
Boykin	Hays, Ark.	Pickett
Bramblett	Hébert	Polk
Brehm	Hedrick	Potter
Brown, Ga.	Herlong	Poulson
Brown, Ohio	Herter	Preston
Bryson	Hinshaw	Priest
Burleson	Hobbs	Quinn
Burton	Hoffman, Ill.	Rains
Byrnes, Wis.	Holmes	Rankin
Camp	Hope	Redden
Carlyle	Horan	Reed, Ill.
Carnahan	Jackson, Calif.	Reed, N. Y.
Case, S. Dak.	James	Rees
Chatham	Jenkins	Regan
Chilperfield	Jennings	Rich
Church	Jensen	Riehlman
Clevenger	Johnson	Rivers
Cole, Kans.	Jonas	Rogers, Mass.
Cole, N. Y.	Jones, Ala.	Sadlak
Colmer	Jones, Mo.	St. George
Combs	Jones, N. C.	Sasser
Cooley	Kean	Scott,
Cotton	Keefe	Hugh D., Jr.
Coudert	Kerr	Scrivner
Cox	Kilburn	Scudder
Cunningham	Larcade	Shafer
Curtis	LeCompte	Short
Dague	LeFevre	Sikes
Davis, Ga.	Lind	Simpson, Ill.
Davis, Tenn.	Lovre	Simpson, Pa.
Deane	Lucas	Smith, Kans.
DeGraffenried	Lyle	Smith, Va.
Dolliver	McConnell	Smith, Wis.
Dondero	McCormack	Stigler
Doughton	McCulloch	Stockman
Durham	McGregor	Sutton
Eaton	McKinnon	Taber
Elliott	McMillan, S. C.	Tackett
Ellsworth	McMillen, Ill.	Talle
Elston	McSweeney	Teague
Engel, Mich.	Mack, Wash.	Thompson
Evins	Mahon	Trimble
Fallon	Marsalis	Velde

Vinson	Whitten	Wilson, Okla.
Vorys	Whittington	Wilson, Tex.
Vursell	Wickersham	Winstead
Wadsworth	Wigglesworth	Wolcott
Welchel	Williams	Wood
Werdel	Willis	
Wheeler	Willson, Ind.	

NAYS—180

Addonizio	Gordon	Miller, Calif.
Allen, La.	Gorski, Ill.	Mitchell
Andersen,	Gorski, N. Y.	Morgan
H. Carl	Granahan	Morrison
Angell	Granger	Moulder
Balley	Green	Multer
Baring	Gregory	Murphy
Barrett, Pa.	Gross	Murray, Wis.
Bates, Ky.	Hagen	Nelson
Beckworth	Hall	Noland
Bennett, Fla.	Edwin Arthur	O'Brien, Ill.
Blemiller	Hand	O'Hara, Ill.
Blatnik	Hart	O'Konski
Boggs, Del.	Harvey	O'Neill
Bolling	Havener	O'Sullivan
Breen	Hays, Ohio	Patten
Buchanan	Heffernan	Perkins
Buckley, Ill.	Heller	Phillips
Burdick	Heseltun	Phillips, Tenn.
Burke	Hill	Plumley
Burnside	Hoeven	Poage
Byrne, N. Y.	Hollfield	Powell
Canfield	Howell	Price
Cannon	Huber	Rabaut
Carroll	Hull	Ramsay
Case, N. J.	Irving	Rhodes
Cavalcante	Jackson, Wash.	Ribicoff
Chelf	Jacobs	Rodino
Chesney	Javits	Rooney
Christopher	Judd	Sabath
Chudoff	Karst	Sadowski
Clemente	Karsten	Sariborn
Coffey	Kearney	Scott, Hardie
Cooper	Kearns	Secrest
Corbett	Keating	Sheppard
Crawford	Kelley	Sims
Crook	Kennedy	Smathers
Crosser	Keogh	Spence
Davenport	Kling	Staggers
Davis, N. Y.	Kirwan	Steed
Davis, Wls.	Klein	Sullivan
Dawson	Kruse	Tauriello
Delaney	Kunkel	Taylor
Denton	Lane	Thomas, Tex.
D'Ewart	Lanham	Tollefson
Dingell	Lemke	Towe
Dollinger	Lesinski	Underwood
Donohue	Lichtenwalter	Van Zandt
Douglas	Linehan	Wagner
Doyle	Lynch	Walsh
Eberharter	McCarthy	Walter
Engle, Calif.	McDonough	Welch, Calif.
Feighan	McGrath	Whitaker
Fenton	McGuire	White, Calif.
Flood	Mack, Ill.	Wier
Fogarty	Madden	Withrow
Forand	Magee	Wolverton
Frazier	Mansfield	Yates
Fulton	Marcantonio	Young
Furcolo	Marshall	Zablocki
Golden	Mason	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Pace	Thornberry	Worley
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NOT VOTING—34

Bland	Kee	Richards
Boggs, La.	Kilday	Rogers, F'a.
Bosone	Latham	Smlth, Ohio
Brooks	Lodge	Somers
Buckley, N. Y.	Macy	Stanley
Bulwinkle	Morrow	Stefan
Celler	Miller, Nebr.	Thomas, N. J.
Gilmer	Murdock	Welch, Mo.
Gore	O'Brien, Mich.	White, Idaho
Hale	Patman	Woodhouse
Hoffman, Mich.	Pfeifer	Woodruff
Jenison	Joseph L.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Worley against.
Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Thornberry against.

Mr. Miller of Nebraska for, with Mr. Kilday against.

Mr. Jenison for, with Mr. Pace against.
Mr. Stanley for, with Mr. Gore against.
Mrs. Bosone for, with Mr. Patman against.
Mr. Gilmer for, with Mr. Welch of Missouri against.

Additional general pairs:

Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Macy.
Mr. Joseph L. Pfeifer with Mr. Latham.
Mr. Buckley of New York with Mr. Hale.
Mr. Somers with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
Mr. Richards with Mr. Stefan.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Lodge.

Mr. RAINS, Mr. COOLEY, and Mr. SCRIVNER changed their vote from "no" to "aye."

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. WOODRUFF, who if present would vote "aye." I therefore withdraw my vote of "no" and vote "present."

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. HOFFMAN, who if present would vote "aye." I therefore withdraw my vote of "no" and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISASTER AND EMERGENCY LOANS

Mr. COOLEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title, and agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. K. GRANGER,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster or emergency loans and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause in the House bill and substituted provisions, the effect of which are (1) to abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., (2) to transfer its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture, and (3) to authorize the Secretary to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose

in any area or region where he finds that a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

The House bill authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans or advances to farmers and stockmen in the event of economic emergencies or where the forces of nature have caused production disasters. The House bill also placed a limitation upon the amount of money authorized for administrative expenses.

The Senate amendment adopted by the conferees does not provide for as broad a loaning authority as was provided in the House bill. Under the House bill the Secretary of Agriculture through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation would have been authorized to provide credit to farmers and stockmen in any economic emergency whether or not the need for credit was attributable to a production disaster. Under the Senate amendment which was adopted by the conferees, loans may be made available only when the Secretary finds that a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit and that such credit is not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

The House bill authorized an expenditure of not to exceed \$750,000 for administrative expenses. The Senate amendment authorizes the Secretary to utilize the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, for the making of loans and for administrative expenses in connection with such loans and places no limitation on the amount of the authorization for administrative expenses. However, the Senate committee in its report (Rept. No. 89) indicated that the Secretary of Agriculture should, under the terms of the Senate amendment, be able to carry out the program with less cost.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,

STEPHEN PACE,

W. K. GRANGER,

CLIFFORD R. HOPE,

AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1731) entitled "An act to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 1950

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 170 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, notwithstanding any rule of the House to the contrary, it shall be in order on Tuesday, March 29, 1949, or thereafter, to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H. R. 3838) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for other purposes, and all points of order against the bill or any of the provisions contained therein are hereby waived. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be

man has ever been helped by these restrictive laws.

But the dairyman is not the one to be primarily concerned with; certainly the consumers of America, the 140,000,000 people who should be buying fluid milk and consuming the product of the dairy farm in its most valuable and most acceptable form are to be considered also.

In the final analysis there are but two fundamentals involved. I submit, any American citizen has a right to buy any pure food in any form or color that the purchaser wants and is willing to pay for. Second, the purchaser has a right to know that he gets the identical product he thinks he is buying. The Granger-Andresen butter bill violates both of these fundamentals. It prohibits the sale of yellow margarine in interstate commerce and denies the consumer the choice of products to which he is entitled. We might as well prohibit the sale of Ford cars in a State which does not have a Ford factory. It gives absolutely no protection to the consumer from the deception which the butter people have so long claimed to fear. On the contrary, it withdraws the protection of the Federal Pure Food and Drug laws.

H. R. 3 gives every citizen the right to buy margarine in any form he wants it, but it requires that every separate serving of yellow margarine be definitely identified as such. I think this is fair. I shall offer it as a substitute for the butter bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] has so well established by his speech that there are now legal and adequate methods to protect the public in the nutritive standards of oleomargarine, at least when shipped in interstate commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. Yellow oleomargarine resembles butter so closely that it lends itself readily to substitution for or confusion with butter and in many cases cannot be distinguished from butter by the ordinary consumer. The manufacture, sale, or serving of yellow oleomargarine creates a condition conducive to substitution, confusion, fraud, and deception, and one which if permitted to exist tends to interfere with the orderly and fair marketing of essential foods in commerce. Such transactions in yellow oleomargarine, whether intrastate or interstate in character, burden, obstruct, and affect commerce, interfere with the production of goods for commerce and the free flow of goods in commerce, and constitute an unfair method of competition in commerce.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to correct and eliminate the conditions above referred to; to promote the orderly and fair marketing of essential foods in commerce; to prevent confusion, fraud, and deception in commerce; and to prohibit practices which burden, obstruct, or affect commerce, the free flow of goods in commerce, or the production of goods for commerce.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2023) to regulate oleomargarine, and to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS OF REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 2101, to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 29, 1949.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. HOLIFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MACK of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the secretary of State of Illinois and a resolution concerning the Lincoln ordinance depot.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD following those of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in five instances and include excerpts.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee and include tables and statistics.

Mr. KEATING (at the request of Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. VORYS (at the request of Mr. HOPE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. HOPE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mrs. BOSONE (at the request of Mr. GRANGER), for March 30 and March 31, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3910. An act to extend for a temporary period the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act; and

H. J. Res. 203. Joint resolution to maintain the status quo with respect to the exemption, from the tax on transportation of persons, of foreign travel via Newfoundland.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3910. An act to extend for a temporary period the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act; and

H. J. Res. 203. Joint resolution to maintain the status quo with respect to the exemption, from the tax on transportation of persons, of foreign travel via Newfoundland.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, April 1, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

479. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949 in the amount of \$92,619,888 for the various departments and agencies (H. Doc. No. 149); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

480. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

481. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting the Ninth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States on the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948; to the Committee on House Administration.

482. A letter from the Chairman, Munitions Board, National Military Establish-

ment, transmitting the Annual Report on the National Industrial Reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

483. A letter from the Acting Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Information, transmitting the Semiannual Report of the United States Advisory Commission on Information covering the international information activities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

484. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a supplemental finding of feasibility for the Platoro Reservoir as the first unit of the Conejos division of the San Luis Valley reclamation project, Colorado (H. Doc. No. 150); to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PETERSON: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 2369. A bill to authorize an appropriation to complete the International Peace Garden, N. Dak.; without amendment (Rept. No. 359). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 3088. A bill to increase the compensation of certain employees of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 360). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITTINGTON: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 3856. A bill to provide for a Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion; with amendments (Rept. No. 361). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3875. A bill to amend subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, with respect to suspension of deportation of aliens; without amendment (Rept. No. 362). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 32. An act for the relief of Milo Jurisevic, Mrs. Jelena Jurisevic, Svetozar Jurisevic, and Radmila Jurisevic; with an amendment (Rept. No. 356). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FELLOWS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 750. A bill for the relief of Lee F. Bertuccioli; without amendment (Rept. No. 357). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2360. A bill for the relief of Theodore Papachristopoulos; with amendments (Rept. No. 358). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARDEN:

H. R. 3925. A bill to authorize a preliminary survey to determine the feasibility of constructing a channel through Topsall Inlet, N. C., to the inland waterway; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 3926. A bill to rename a game sanctuary in the Harney National Forest as the "Norbeck Wildlife Preserve," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CAVALCANTE:

H. R. 3927. A bill to make it a crime for any person, as part of a plan to overthrow the Government of the United States by force or violence, to incite contempt for such Government by the use of publications, motion-picture films, or radio broadcasts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELSTON:

H. R. 3928. A bill to incorporate the Guild of Carillonneurs in North America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 3929. A bill to provide for the mobilization of the scientific resources and knowledge of the United States for the purpose of seeking the causes and cure of cancer, heart disease, infantile paralysis, and other diseases of mankind; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 3930. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HILL:

H. R. 3931. A bill to authorize certain additional allocations of costs of the Colorado-Big Thompson Federal reclamation project; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. KILBURN:

H. R. 3932. A bill to exempt artificial limbs from duty if imported for personal use and not for sale; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. R. 3933. A bill to permit Federal employees who retired before April 1, 1948, to elect to have their annuities computed on the same basis as Federal employees who retired on or after such date, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

H. R. 3934. A bill to permit religious or charitable societies to import musical instruments free of duty in certain cases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 3935. A bill relating to the promotion of veterans of World War II in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WINSTEAD:

H. R. 3936. A bill to strengthen the national defense by making it possible for persons drafted under the Selective Service Act of 1948 (Public Law 759, 80th Cong., 2d sess.) as well as all other personnel to choose the type of units in which they serve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 3937. A bill to provide for a survey of physically handicapped citizens; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. R. 3938. A bill to prohibit interstate commerce in imitation cheese, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3939. A bill to prohibit interstate commerce in imitation ice cream and in imitation ice milk, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 3940. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to regulate the transportation, packing, marking, and description of explosives and other dangerous articles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 3941. A bill to authorize and direct the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain buildings surplus to the needs of the Veterans' Administration to the State of

Texas for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a State medical college and State hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 3942. A bill to provide for the general welfare by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the health of school children through the development of school health services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects and conditions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 3943. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in rheumatism and arthritis, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy and epilepsy, and other diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. R. 3944. A bill to establish a National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 3945. A bill to exempt from admissions tax admissions to museums operated or conducted by the Federal Government, the several State governments, or political subdivisions thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 3946. A bill to promote the national defense and to contribute to more effective aeronautical research by authorizing professional personnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to attend accredited graduate schools for research and study; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 3947. A bill to approve a repayment contract negotiated with the Shasta View Irrigation district, Malln, Oreg., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 3948. A bill to approve a repayment contract negotiated with the Okanogan Irrigation district, Washington, and to authorize its execution and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 3949. A bill to approve a repayment contract negotiated with the Kittitas reclamation district and to authorize its execution, to approve the reclassification of lands within the Kittitas division of the Yakima project, Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 3950. A bill to approve a contract negotiated with the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users' Association and to authorize its execution, to approve reclassification of land of the Uncompahgre project, Colorado, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 3951. A bill to approve a repayment contract negotiated with the Bitter Root Irrigation district, Montana, and to authorize its execution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 3952. A bill to approve a contract negotiated with the Willwood Irrigation district and to authorize its execution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 3953. A bill to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in the development of community recreation programs for the people of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 3954. A bill to amend the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of the District of Columbia of 1934; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 3955. A bill to provide for the payment of Federal unemployment taxes into the Federal unemployment account to be available for the administration of unem-

provide for judicial review of denials of applications made for the correction of sentences imposed by general courts martial; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WHERRY:

S. 1487. A bill for the relief of Katherine L. Anderson to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES:

S. J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission, approved June 16, 1938; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION AND ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. KEM, Mr. JENNER, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. DONNELL, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. MARTIN) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 98), which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

Whereas the report by Stephen B. Ives, Director of the Corporation Audits Division of the General Accounting Office, to Hon. Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General of the United States, which report was, with a letter dated March 30, 1949, transmitted by Hon. Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General of the United States, to the President of the Senate, concerning the fiscal affairs of the Commodity Credit Corporation, a Delaware corporation, predecessor of the Commodity Credit Corporation, a Federal corporation, for the period ended June 30, 1945, reveals that the amount of \$366,643,129 recorded as due from sales made in the general commodities purchase program could not be supported or verified, and that there has been an apparent lack of appreciation by the management of the necessity for accurate financial reporting; and

Whereas it is important that the fiscal affairs of said corporations and of other Government corporations be investigated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation into the fiscal affairs of the Commodity Credit Corporation, a Delaware corporation; its successor, the Commodity Credit Corporation, a Federal corporation; and each other Government corporation. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation, together with its recommendations.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

RELIEF OF FISHING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution relative to relief for the fishing industry of the United States, and I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement prepared by me be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the explanatory statement presented by the

Senator from Maryland will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 99), submitted by Mr. O'CONOR, was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as follows:

Whereas extensive hearings have recently been conducted by a subcommittee of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives on problems of the fishing industry; and

Whereas the men and equipment of the fishing fleets and the shoreworkers engaged in the preparation of the catches and the food resource thereby made available have been demonstrated to be and continue to be necessary to the national defense; and

Whereas it appears that the operations of much of the industry have been seriously curtailed by the steadily growing imports of fishery products into this country by other nations which produce at less expense because of lower standards for workers, Government subsidies, and other items; and

Whereas if imports continue to increase as it appears they will the domestic fishing industry faces possible destruction, which will drastically affect many coastal cities dependent on fishing activity for their support, cause unemployment for many thousands of workers, permit one of our most valuable natural food resources to become unproductive and occasion the further removal of management and capital to foreign lands, to the detriment of labor, the national income, and the general public welfare; and

Whereas such occurrences will deprive the country in time of international emergency of the trained men and equipment necessary to catching and preparing for human consumption the product of the seas; and

Whereas it appears from the great amount of testimony adduced at said hearings that certain segments of the fishing industry, particularly the fresh and frozen groundfish fillet industry, are already gravely affected by rising imports, and immediate relief is essential: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the United States Tariff Commission is requested to initiate an immediate investigation under the escape-clause procedure authorized by Executive Order 10004 of the imports of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets in order that relief for this industry, as demonstrated by the recent hearings to be necessary, upon substantiation by the Commission's investigation, may receive speedy consideration by the Executive.

2. That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed, through the embassies and consulates maintained in foreign countries by this Government, to investigate and report to the Senate, within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution, the costs of production of producers and processors of fish and fishery products, wages, and other remuneration paid to fishermen, shore workers, and all other labor engaged in the production of fish and fishery products in each nation exporting fish and shellfish and all byproducts thereof to the United States, together with a description of the standard of living enjoyed by the persons employed in the fisheries under the jurisdiction of such governments. The report shall further show the trend of growth and importance of the industry in each such country over the past 5 years with an indication of capacity currently under construction or anticipated. The Secretary shall also submit schedules showing the restrictions which the governments of such nations may have imposed upon the importation into their respective countries of any fish or fishery products: *Provided, however*, That should the Secretary require the aid of the Department of Commerce in the gathering of any of the afore-

mentioned data, the Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized and directed to render whatever assistance may be requested of him: *Provided further*, That it is within the jurisdiction of his Department.

3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to ascertain as required by section 303 of the act of June 17, 1930, as amended (19 U. S. C., sec. 1303), and report to the Senate, within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution, all subsidies, grants, and bounties of any kind whatsoever paid directly or indirectly by any foreign country or any citizen thereof presently exporting fish or fishery products to the United States, to any fishermen, producers, or processors of fish or fishery products within the territorial jurisdiction of such country.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. O'CONOR and ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'CONOR

It is a matter of great concern to us in Maryland, and throughout the entire United States as well, that the fisheries industry has suffered a severe set-back in production and in the disposal of its catches and products because of the greatly increased and steadily growing imports of fisheries products from other countries.

The condition has become so serious that, generally, those engaged in the Nation's fisheries, as well as the workers on shore who process the catches, face a very uncertain future as to their employment and their livelihood. Like the other component parts of our great industrial population, these fisheries workers have enjoyed considerable increases in income, to the point where their products can be undersold by the fisheries imports from other lands, which produce at lower cost than it is possible to do here in America because of the lower standards among their workers and quite frequently because of Government subsidies.

If the current condition is allowed to deteriorate at the same rate that it has done so in the past few years, the first thing we know there will be no fishing industry worthy of the name remaining in America. Not only would this entail great unemployment, but it also would deprive our country of an important basic food industry. This industry made a notable contribution to the feeding not only of our own people but of the hungry millions in other lands during the war and the period immediately following. We may be sure that should another such emergency arise, and a comparable food-shortage situation develop, our country would be in a sad state without a going, well-equipped fisheries industry to assist in the production of food for our people and our allies.

Within the fishing industry itself, the unfavorable aspects of the current economic situation have been causing something approaching consternation. Not only has management found in it cause for concern, but the various labor organizations affected, both A. F. of L. and CIO, have joined forces in asking for consideration of possible relief from an intolerable situation.

I am, therefore, presenting, for appropriate reference, a resolution asking that the United States Tariff Commission initiate an immediate investigation, under the escape-clause procedure authorized by Executive Order 10004, of the imports of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets, as a basis for consideration, and that the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to investigate and report on the costs of production of producers and processors of fish and fisheries products, wages, and other remuneration paid to all those engaged in the industry, in each nation exporting such products to the United States, together with other pertinent information.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM VERSUS COMMUNIST INDOCTRINATION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MORSE

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject Academic Freedom Versus Communist Indoctrination, delivered by him to the graduating class of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Academy, on April 1, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

CANADA CUTS TAXES—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON (PA.) OBSERVER

[Mr. MARTIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Canada Cuts Taxes To Halt Recession," published in the Washington (Pa.) Observer, which appears in the Appendix.]

A LONDON LONGSHOREMAN IN CALIFORNIA

[Mr. KNOWLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "A London Longshoreman Doesn't Miss California," by Waldo Drake, and an editorial entitled "In Spite of All Temptations," published in the Los Angeles Times of March 24, 1949, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE PROPER APPROACH TO SOCIAL ISSUES—EDITORIAL FROM THE ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) DENTAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Let There Be Light," published in the March 1949 issue of the Bulletin of the Essex County (N. J.) Dental Society, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHAT'S RIGHT WITH AMERICA—RADIO COMMENTARY BY W. EARL HALL

[Mr. MUNDT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio commentary by W. Earl Hall, published in the Mason City (Iowa) Globe-Gazette, which appears in the Appendix.]

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is in the process of holding a hearing upon the nomination of Governor Gruening to be reappointed as Governor of the Territory of Alaska. A large number of Alaskan citizens have come to Washington for the purpose of testifying at this hearing. We have been in session since shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. The schedule of the committee will be seriously interrupted and great inconvenience will be inflicted upon those citizens of Alaska unless we are permitted to proceed with the hearing during the session of the Senate. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may proceed with the hearing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the distinguished chairman of the committee can tell us about how long we shall have to be in that hearing while the Senate is in session?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have no means of knowing exactly how long it will be. There are at least 40 persons whose names have been submitted, but I understand that only a fraction of that number will desire to be heard. It was the

hope of the chairman that the hearing might be concluded today.

Mr. WATKINS. I should like to attend the hearing, inasmuch as I am a member of the committee. I should also like to hear the discussion in the Senate on the pending question. However, in view of the statement of the chairman, I shall not object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma asked and obtained consent to be absent from the Senate beginning at 5 o'clock today, until Monday morning.

Mr. FREAR asked and obtained consent to be absent from the session of the Senate on Tuesday next.

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS OF REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2101) to authorize the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster or emergency loans, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title, and agree to the same.

ELMER THOMAS,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
MILTON R. YOUNG,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
W. K. GRANGER,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator give us an explanation of what the conference committee did?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the report is unanimous. It accepts the Senate version of the bill, which proposes relief for the persons who have suffered because of the severe winter in the Northwest. It makes available some unexpended funds; no new appropriation is called for, but some unexpended funds are made available, and the report proposes to make them available to certain persons who have suffered losses because of the severe winter.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does this have anything to do with the termination of the RAAC loaning agency?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes; I think it does.

Mr. WHERRY. That is involved in this matter; and from now on the loans will be made by—

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. By the Secretary.

Mr. WHERRY. By the Secretary?

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. The report was agreed to.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH—COMMENT BY SENATOR MCMAHON

Mr. MCMAHON. Mr. President, one of the press services asked me yesterday to comment on the speech which Mr. Winston Churchill made last night. I herewith submit for printing in the RECORD my comment on the speech, and ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the comment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 31, 1949.

Mr. Churchill correctly judges the part atomic bombs play in presently keeping the peace. However, we shall not remain the exclusive possessors of the atomic bomb in the future and Mr. Churchill, unlike so many others, realizes it. I believe that he realizes, too, that the settlement of the control of armaments capable of mass destruction poses the heart question of our time.

EXTENSION OF EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1209) to amend the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, those of us who are deeply interested in the passage of the pending bill and also the vote on the so-called Taft amendment are extremely anxious that Senators shall remain in attendance during the debate and action on these measures. We should like very much to have the bill passed today. That cannot be done unless Senators remain in the Senate Chamber. We think the Senate has been very liberal in allowing full and complete debate by those who are opposing the bill and by those who have amendments to it. I simply wish to urge all Senators to be present if possible. We do not desire to have a session tomorrow; but the majority leader advises that unless we complete action on the bill today, he will insist upon having a session of the Senate tomorrow.

So in the interest of proper consideration and in the interest of obtaining action, I hope all Senators will be present and will permit us to discuss this matter and dispose of it promptly during the day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to make this statement for the benefit of all Senators: The Chair's attention has been called by the clerks at the desk to the fact that a habit has grown up among Senators to come into the Chamber after a quorum call has been completed and the result announced, and have their names put on the roll as if they were here at the time when the roll was called. That sort of

[PUBLIC LAW 38—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 49—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2101]

AN ACT

To abolish the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, and transfer its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make disaster loans, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) there are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) all the functions of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, including but not limited to functions with respect to—

(1) loans to bona fide fur farmers as provided for in the last proviso in the paragraph headed "Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia", in title II of the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 860, Eightieth Congress);

(2) loans under authorization by the Secretary for the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, to reenter an area or region where a production disaster has occurred, as provided for in the proviso in section 2 of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949 (Public Law 712, Eightieth Congress); and

(3) the liquidation of all other loans heretofore made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, and of all assets, contracts, property, claims, rights, and liabilities relating thereto.

(b) There are hereby transferred to the Secretary the functions of the Farm Credit Administration and the Governor thereof with respect to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia.

(c) The Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, is hereby dissolved. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel the outstanding certificates of stock of the Corporation.

(d) All assets, funds, contracts, property, claims, and rights, all records, and all liabilities of the Corporation are hereby transferred to the Secretary. The revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), shall be available to the Secretary for the performance of the functions specified in paragraphs (a) (1), (2), and (3) of the section, including administrative expenses in connection therewith: *Provided*, That for the fiscal year 1949 the limitations on the administrative expenses of the Corporation with respect to the said functions shall be applicable to the Secretary.

(e) All personnel of the Corporation (excluding personnel of the Farm Credit Administration serving as directors or officers of the Corporation), and such of the personnel of the Farm Credit Administration as are engaged principally in the work of the Corporation, shall be transferred to the offices or agencies designated by the Secretary to carry out the functions herein transferred, to the extent that he determines that such personnel are qualified and necessary therefor.

(f) The Secretary may carry out the functions herein transferred and the authority conferred upon him by this Act through such officers or agencies in or under the Department of Agriculture as he may designate.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary is hereby authorized to make loans to farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in any area or region where he finds that a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources. Such loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such general terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe for such area or region. The Secretary may utilize the revolving fund created by section 84 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a), for making such loans and for administrative expenses in connection with such loans.

(b) The funds transferred to the Secretary under section 1 of this Act, and all sums received by the Secretary from the liquidation of the assets, contracts, property, claims, and rights transferred to him under section 1 of this Act, from the liquidation of loans made under section 2 of this Act, and from the liquidation of any other assets acquired with funds from the said revolving fund shall be added to and become a part of the said revolving fund; and the revolving fund as so constituted shall remain available to the Secretary only for the purposes specified in sections 1 (d) and 2 (a) of this Act.

SEC. 3. (a) No suit or other judicial proceeding instituted by or against the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, District of Columbia, shall abate by reason of this Act, but the Secretary may be substituted as a party in place of the Corporation upon motion or petition filed within six months after the effective date of this Act.

(b) This Act shall become effective ten days after its enactment.

Approved April 6, 1949.

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